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# PARRIE MONEY

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Manuscripts and publications for review should be addressed to the Editor. Opinions expressed by the authors are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of SPMC or its staff. PAPER MONEY reserves the right to edit or reject any copy. Deadline for editorial copy is the 1st of the month preceding the month of publication (e.g., Feb. 1 for March issue, etc.)

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# National Currency of El Paso

By Ben E. Adams



Unique State National Bank of El Paso, Texas. One of 35 known Texas first charters.

In Part I of this series (Paper Money #70), we traced the rise and decline of national banking in El Paso. We saw that the first bank chartered, The State National Bank (2521), and the last bank chartered, El Paso National Bank (12769) were the only two survivors from the National Currency issuing period. We also saw as the population grew from 500 to 105,000, ten National Banks were chartered which were not in existence in 1935.

We tried to give the climate of the times, and the conditions of the Mexican Border which would cause such a

high attrition rate. Depressions and recessions, both local and national, probably were the greatest single factor of failure. Certainly, the receivership of The First National Bank (2532) in 1931, can be traced to the Crash of 1929. To this day there are still hard feelings about the failure of The First. Outsiders claim a "local depression" for that fiasco. The El Paso Herald-Post blamed James G. McNary; while other locals blame everything from open gambling in Juarez, Mexico to dishonesty.

Fraud and incompetence were indeed the cause for the

TCP—Blue Seal C.W. McAfee, Cashier C.N. Bassett, son of a founding director, president.





Probably unique TCP Red Seal. National Exchange Bank had \$2,580 outstanding in 1910. J.M. Wyatt, cashier, became president of the American National Bank, then Vice-President of The First National Bank.

#### EL PASO, TEXAS CIRCULATION OUTSTANDING

CHARTER NUMBER	YEARS OF OPERATIONS			DATE SMALL SIZE OUTSTANDING		TOTAL AMOUNT OUTSTANDING		
2521	1881 -	\$ 1,332,250	\$ 3,220	1935 \$ 202,550	1935	\$ 205,770		
2532	1881 - 1931	\$12,604,760	\$ 84,370	1931 \$ 615,630	1931	\$ 700,000		
3608	1887 - 1893	\$ 83,250	\$ 450	1916		\$ 450		
5239	1899 - 1905	\$ 154,200	\$ 6,650	1910		\$ 6,650		
7075	1903 - 1905	\$ 54,650	\$ 2,580	1910		\$ 2,580		
7514	1904 - 1924	\$ 4,095,550	\$ 442,050	1924		\$ 442,050		
7530	1904 - 1912	\$ 650,100	\$ 75,300	1913		\$ 176,650		
10140	1912 - 1917	\$ 405,750	\$ 110,600	1917		\$ 110,600		
10974	1917 - 1924	\$ 1,153,100	\$ 177,980	1924		\$ 177,980		
12487	1924	\$ 000	\$ 000			\$ 000		
12769	1925 -	\$ 1,399,010	\$ 2,460	1935 \$ 247,890	1935	\$ 250,350		
	TOTALS	\$22,297,420	\$1,082,310	\$1,066,070	)	\$2,148,380		

Rare \$100. TCP—Blue Seal Other than The First National Bank, The City National Bank was the only bank in El Paso to issue a \$100. I have been unable to locate a First National \$100.



failures of some of these banks. Poor risk loans, as well as loans to friends and associates for doubtful ventures, spawned rumors which resulted in runs. Consolidation and liquidation were minor factors, since they resulted in losses to very few people.

There was a total of \$22,297,420 issued by the twelve National Banks chartered in El Paso. The First National Bank issued 56.5% of the National Currency circulated. The two survivors issued only 12.2% of the total for El Paso, which could be one of the reasons why they are in business today. In July, 1935, these two banks had only

2% of the total National Currency issued in El Paso outstanding. In July, 1935, only 9.6% of the total El Paso circulation was outstanding from the standpoint of each bank's last accounting date.

#### RARITY:

Before discussing the rarity of National Currency from El Paso, we should define some of the terms used. UNIQUE—is defined as one known example. RARE—is defined as very few known, probably two or three. SCARCE—would have to be defined as available but hard to

	21	2532	3608	39	7075	7514	7530	55	10140	10974	12487	12769
	2521	25	36	5239	70	75	75	9155	10	10	12,	12
SERIES 1875	i.											
5-5-5-5												
10-10-10-20												
SERIES 1882 BB						- 5						
5-5-5-5												
10-10-10-20			•		_							_
50-100	-	0		_		-	_					_
SERIES 1882 DB		-			_			-				
5-5-5-5												
10-10-10-20												10
50-100							- 6					
50-50-50-100												
SERIES 1882 VB											-	
5-5-5-5												
10-10-10-20							==					\$10
SERIES 1902 RS												
10-10-10-20						•	•					\$20
SERIES 1902 DB						- 3						
5-5-5-5												
10-10-10-20												
50-100												
SERIES 1902 PL												
5-5-5-5					1000							
10-10-10-10												
10-10-10-20												
50-50-50-100						-					\$1	00
SERIES 1929-I												
\$5												
\$10												-
\$20	-									- 5		
1929-II											U.	
\$5												
\$10												
\$20												

U = Unique R = Rare S - Scarce C = Common	2521	2532	3608	5239	7075	7514	7530	9155	10140	10974	12487	12769
SERIES 1875												
5-5-5-5	U								4			
10-10-10-20	U	U										_
SERIES 1882 BB				_							1	
5-5-5-5		R										
10-10-10-20		R	U	U								
50-100		U					Λ					
SERIES 1882 DB												
5-5-5-5		C							ŧ			
10-10-10-20	S	S										
50-100		R										
50-50-50-100		R										
SERIES 1882 VB												
5-5-5-5		C										
10-10-10-20	S	С										
SERIES 1902 RS												
10-10-10-20					U	S	U					
SERIES 1902 DB	1											
5-5-5-5						С		R	S			
10-10-10-20				-			-		77.00			
50-100												
SERIES 1902 PL						2						
5-5-5-5		C	7			C			C			C
10-10-10-10		C										
10-10-10-20	C	C				S			S	C		C
50-50-50-100						S	-					
SERIES 1929-I						6						
\$5		C					varia-		- 300			С
\$10	C	C				8						C
\$20	C	С									S	C C
1929-II										3		
\$5												C
\$10	C									1 000		Ç
\$20	C										. 3	C

TCP — Blue Seal with C.M. Harvey as president. C.M. Harvey became first president of El Paso National Bank after the liquidation of The Border National Bank and the receivership of The National Border Bank.



find. COMMON—is just what the term implies. (I do not use the term EXCESSIVELY RARE except as a method of ordering Steak Tatare in a restaurant!)

Texas National Currency is listed as Rarity 1 (Large Cities), and Rarity 2 in O'Donnell. However, when Texas was admitted to the Union in 1846, the provision was made that at any time in the future it could vote to become up to three states within the Union. Perhaps, Texas National Currency should be considered in five separate rarity categories, rather than two as now.

From the accompanying charts, we can see that three El Paso banks' notes are probably unique (if they exist) or non-collectible. This information is based on recent correspondence with collectors and dealers more knowledgable on Texas nationals than I. Also taken into consideration is date of last accounting and the amount outstanding.

Three banks are probably unique. They are The El Paso National Bank of Texas (3608), which had \$450 outstanding in 1916; The Lowdon National Bank (5239), with \$6,650 out in 1910 and The American National Bank (7530), which had \$75,300 outstanding in 1913. My correspondence did not reveal any knowledge of the existence of examples of these banks.

The National Exchange Bank, \$20 1902 Red Seal illustrated, could very well be unique or rare, since this

Continued on page 304

# EL PASO, TEXAS CIRCULATION BY SERIES

	2521	2532	3608	5239	7075	7514	7530	9155	10140	10974	12487	12769	TOTAL DOLLAR ALL BANKS	S ISSUED EACH SERIES
SERIES 1875														\$ 413,080
5-5-5-5													\$ 97,080	
10-10-10-20													\$ 316,000	
SERIES 1882 BB														\$1,122,950
5-5-5-5													\$ 150,000	- Pariaming
10-10-10-20													\$ 602,000	
50-100								<u> </u>					\$ 370,950	
SERIES 1882 DB														\$3,325,000
5-5-5-5													\$1,000,000	φο,ο2ο,οσο
10-10-10-20													\$1,755,000	
50-100													\$ 210,000	
50-50-50-100													\$ 360,000	
SERIES 1882 VB														\$2,224,000
5-5-5-5								- 0					\$ 820,000	Ψ2,224,000
10-10-10-20		0											\$1,404,000	
SERIES 1902 RS												$\vdash$	1-7	\$ 608,400
10-10-10-20										1			\$ 608,400	ф 608,400
SERIES 1902 DB	$\forall$												¥ 000,100	\$2,304,900
5-5-5-5													\$ 686,500	φ2,304,900
10-10-10-20													\$1,618,400	
50-100													φ1,010,400	
SERIES 1902 Pl.														\$9,285,970
5-5-5-5									0				\$2,729,100	φ3,200,310
10-10-10-10													\$1,516,720	
10-10-10-20													\$4,679,400	
50-50-50-100													\$ 360,750	
SERIES 1929-I														\$2,607,420
\$5													\$ 849,900	φ2,001,420
\$10													\$1,098,000	
\$20												0	\$ 659,520	
1929-II														\$ 405,700
\$5												0	\$ 101,110	φ 400,100
\$10													\$ 196,670	
\$20													\$ 107,920	

 ${\tt GRAND\ TOTAL-\$22,297,420}$ 

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	Regu	lar Sets	Star	Sets
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1963A	(12)	26.75	(12)	27.75
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1969	(12)	19.75	(12)	27.75
1969A	(12)	19.75	(11)	26.75
2969B	(12)	18.75	(12)	20.75
1969C	(10)	17.75	(9)	27.75
1969D	(12)	17.75	(11)	20.75
1974	(12)	17.75So	on-Write	e
All Above	(99)	173.75	(83)	184.75
For any A Matching a	bove S	et-with	Last Tw	

## MATCHED NUMBERED SETS All Sets with Identical last Two Nos. 1963/1974—all 9 Sets (99) 206.75

1963/1974—all 9 Sets (99) 206.75 1963/1969D—all 8 Star Sets (83) 214.75

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# The Twentieth Century U.S. Notes

by Walter Breen, NLG



(Editor's Note: This completes Walter Breen's updated history of the large size Legal Tender notes which was begun in Paper Money No. 67.)

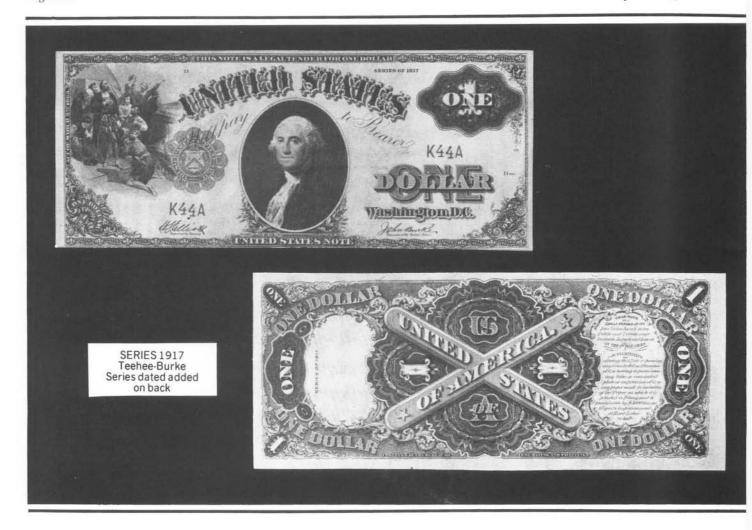
#### FIFTH ISSUE. SERIES 1901

TEN DOLLARS. The famous Bison or Buffalo issue. Left and right, busts of Lewis and Clark, by G.F.C.Smillie after Walter Shirlaw. Center, bison, by Marcus Baldwin after Charles Knight. Overall design credited to Ostrander Smith, which probably means borders and layout. Rev. Ceres, uncredited. The new design was originally intended to stimulate interest in the forthcoming Lewis & Clark Exposition (Portland, Oregon, 1905). A total of 133,718,000 printed, according to Hessler, in nine signature combinations. There are four blocks (all incomplete—complete would mean 100,000,000) plus the star or replacement block \*-B. The following tabulation conveniently summarizes all.

It looks as though there might have been about six times as many of either block -: :- or block E:- as of either A, B or D, which difference in rarity ought to be reflected in

F	Sigs.	Block	Observed Range
114	L-R	-1 1-	1733-46426808 Plates to 321
115	L-T	A :-	2-9237625
116	V-T	B :-	439810-9669717
117	V-Mc	D :-	2602669-2920778
		* -B	1664
118	N-Mc	D :-	7480868-11371027
		*-B	"30xxx"
	N-Tho	npson P	roofs only
119	P-B	E :-	1947739-9896481
		*-B	
120	T-B	E :-	11682824-17808148
		* B	
121	E-W	E :-	18217808-28832904
		*-B	240283-413466
122	S-W	E :-	26254529-60776076
		*-B	466665-624972

pricing. F-122 is by far the commonest of these, yet in mint state it is very seldom available, and the others are even more difficult to find choice—an odd parallel to that other design triumph, the Educational notes, though to be sure



more were saved of those. The final delivery consisted of 5,872,000 notes, Aug. 1-12, 1925.

Some time in block E:, during the Teehee-Burke joint tenure, a change was made in the face plates (discovered by Rev. Frank Hutchins). Type I (as previously) has plate number under right check letter, as high as 91, whereas type II (as in later signature combinations) has plate number right of right check letter. In F-120 type II, plate numbers come as high as 117 (continued from type I?). F-121 has face plates of Type II only to date; back plates of type A or B. Type A has plate number at lower right corner, type B has it at lower left corner. Type A plates have been seen numbered as high as 337. Type B resumed numbering from 1. F-122 comes with Type II face plates and both types of back plates; but the face plates resumed numbering from 1 to 71.

Star notes are of extreme rarity in all varieties except F-122 and even in this signature combination they are very rare, probably not over a dozen being known. None are reported in F-119 or 120. The mentioned low star note in F-121 is ex W.A.Philpott, Amon Carter Jr.; the high star in

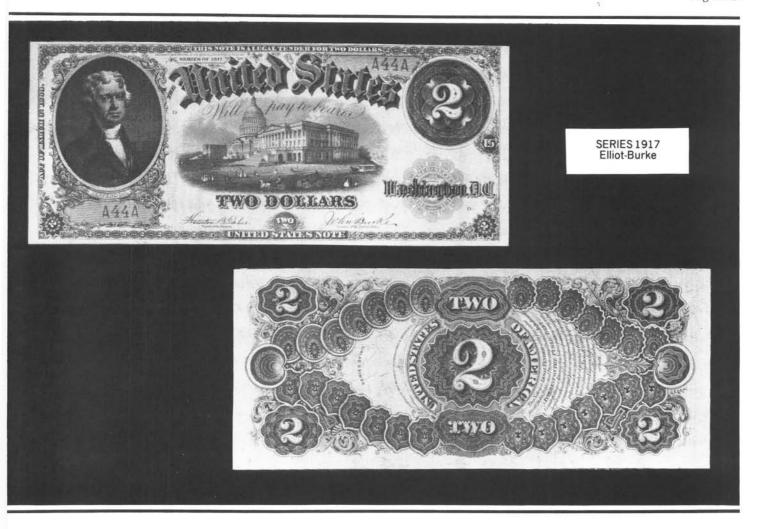
F-122 turned up at the 1975 Central States convention.

During the period before World War I, a few collectors became interested in low or unusual SNs, and as a result several have been preserved in this design, though to be sure their major efforts were concentrated in the Silver Certificates. The mentioned low in F-114 is ex F.C.C.Boyd:160. In F-115, A2 is pictured in Friedberg; 4 was Sweyd:983; 5, Donlon ex 1963 FUN:287; 10, Boyd:162.

A single invert of F-114 was in Kagin 214:1825 (Oct. 31, 1957).

#### **SERIES 1907**

For unknown reasons, these \$5s are listed in Treasury reports as still Fourth Issue. The designs are as in Series 1880 except that a red overprinted V/DOLLARS is at left; red SNs. Hessler gives the printage as 440,128,000, but SN data indicate that the true amount may be higher, unless some SN ranges were omitted from the known blocks. The following tabulation is a convenient overview:



F	Sigs	Block	Observed Range
			5-31408951
34 T T S			7628752-30285290
			71641
85	N-Mc	B :-	35144553-80274354
11.50.300	(100,000,00	*-B	427077
86	N-T	D :-	4-1096606
87	P-B	E :-	8-83116430
		H :-	41894629
		*-B	504640-590470
88	T-B	E :-	52730811-92720003
		H :-	9-39875629
		*-B	1189467-1584065
89	E-B	H :-	45219371-59105283
		*-B	1673601-1778859
90	E-W	H :-	51225289-64578773
		*-B	1796865
91	S-W	H :-	68237745-98657277
		K :-	867585-99823570
		M :-	10188033-50190628
		*-B	1917686-3201018
92	W-W	M :-	31293964-48300313
		*-B	2386217-3231780
	87 88 89 90 91	83 V-T 84 V-Mc 85 N-Mc 86 N-T 87 P-B 88 T-B 89 E-B 90 E-W 91 S-W	83 V-T A:- 84 V-Mc B:- *-B 85 N-Mc B:- *-B 86 N-T D:- 87 P-B E:- H:- *-B 88 T-B E:- H:- *-B 90 E-W H:- *-B 91 S-W H:- K:- M:- *-B 92 W-W M:-

From the above it appears that blocks B, E, H, K were completed (100,000,000 each), but A and M and especially D were far from it. However, if we assume that the four "complete" blocks actually were, that accounts for 400,000,000 of the reported printage, and the high SN's in blocks A, D and M add up to a little over 80 million more, from which it follows either that the reported printage figure is a typographical error or that some of the blocks contained gaps amounting to over 40 million notes. Some of the overlaps within a given block are explainable as reversions, earlier signed plates being put into use after later signed ones, a practice familiar from the Silver Certificates, in which it was usual until recent years.

A single uncut sheet is reported of F-90, ex Grinnell: 422, Joe Flynn; I have not seen it. Face plate 2.

In F-88 (Teehee-Burke joint tenure) slight changes were made in face plates. Type I has, as previously, plate number under right check letter; numbers as high as 494. Type II has plate number to right of right check letter; numbers seen 1285 to 1853, and this type continues through F-92, though numbering resumes from 1 later on—possibly in all

signature combinations from F90 on, as the F-90 sheet is supposedly from face plate 2, and in F-92 plate numbers are seen from 4 to 18. Back plates were also slightly changed in F-89: Type A, as previously, has plate number at top of empty space (numbers to 624), whereas Type B has plate number at lower left part of the same space (numbering resumed from 1). F-90 and 91 come with both types of reverse; F-92 comes with Type B but may also exist with Type A. This discovery, like the corresponding one in Bisons, is by Rev. Frank Hutchins, who has been of great help in this study.

Star notes in this series are very rare in all signature combinations for which they are known, and extremely rare in all but the last two. The unique (?) F-85 star was discovered by Rev. Hutchins, who also found the reported highs in F-91 and 92 stars. The reported high star in F-87 turned up at the 1976 Central States convention. Mehl-Grinnell:1972 was a cut sheet of F-88 stars.

Low and unusual numbers in this series were also collected by the same people who went in for them in the Bison notes, and in slightly greater quantity. Among others may be mentioned:

F-83. A5, ex Walton:1318; A6, face plate 5, back plate 7, ex Grinnell:102, later R.F.Schermerhorn estate. A10, Kagin 307:51.

F-86. Carmi Thompson autographed several sheets, which were cut up and presented to friends. Autographed notes include D4, ex 1963 FUN:270; D5, ex Kagin 286:648; D8, ex Kagin 9/74:1118; D9, ex 1957 ANA:3043; D10, ex Kagin 226:1238; D18, ex Grinnell:105; D20, ex W.A.Philpott Jr., later Donlon; and D55, pvt. coll. Face plates on the F86s include 1035, 1037, 1041, 1045, and probably others. At least one cut sheet is reported.

F-87. E8 was Grinnell:106; E10, Walton: 1321.

F-88. H9 was Grinnell:107; H11, 33 and 44, ex Donlon.

F-91. No low numbers, only unusual ones. M22222222 and 42000000, ex Donlon, as is K66444444.

Changeover pairs exist between F-91 and 92 in block M. The "Pcblic" notes, with an apparent misspelling of the word "PUBLIC" in upper part of text on backs, are from back plates 311 and 404 in block M of F-91, and from back plate 417 in F-92; origin uncertain, possibly damage to a master plate or transfer roll.

#### SERIES OF 1917

This consists only of \$1 and \$2 notes; types as the last 1880s, but SNs are now red. Issued in enormous quantities. Hessler says one billion \$1s were printed, and 289,420,000 \$2s, but the actual amounts may be still higher.

ONE DOLLAR. Four signature combinations. The 1,000,000,000 printage implies ten complete blocks, or nine and part of a tenth with a goodly quantity of stars. To date blocks AA, BA, DA, EA, HA, KA, MA, NA and RA are thought to be complete, with TA more than half so; in addition, there were more than 14,000,000 star notes. The following tabulation conveniently summarizes all this.

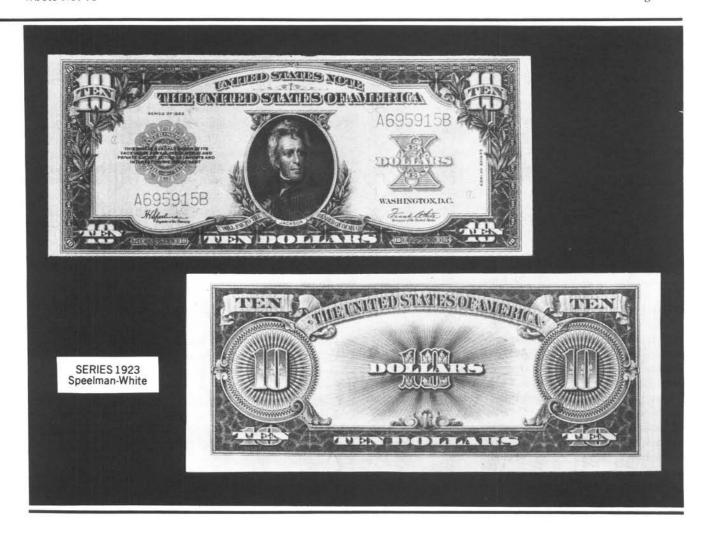
4	Sigs.	Block	Observed Range
6	T-B	A-A	10-93727461
		B-A	5-99999999
		D-A	15475872-60694544
		E-A	May exist as reversions
		*-B	8197-4105930
37	E-B	B-A	May exist
		D-A	83286484-92723980
		E-A	9-99638579
		H-A	5-98982055
		K-A	33-99999999
		M-A	9-77277
		N-A	May exist as reversions
		*-B	4599917-10929993
37a	B-E	H-A	9135960-17592992
			Plate 1519 only
38	E-W	K-A	92012394-92012794
		M-A	9000000-99999998
		N-A	10-78692075
		R-A, T-	amay exist as reversions
		*-B	11135483
39	S-W	M-A	7928500/-99998999
		N-A	6-94288360
		R-A	5-96216700
		T-A	5279680-66367900
		*-B	11612700-14083242

During the Elliott-White joint tenure, slight changes were made in the back plate. Type A, as previously, has back plate number at bottom of kidney-shaped empty space; numbers as high as 1957. Type B has back plate number at lower right of same space; numbering resumed from 1 and comes as high as 79. The same types are found in F-39. As yet it is not known which type is rarer in either. Discovered by Rev. Hutchins.

The F-37a "transposed signatures", Burke on left, Elliott on right, is the result of error on a single plate, 1519—all four subjects, as a cut sheet exists (H17592017-20A). All specimens I have seen are in block H-A, and they come from four batches, represented by 9135950, 13233997-99, 13592xxx, and 17592017—2992.

Low and unusual numbers were collected in fair quantity. Among others may be mentioned the following.

F-36. In blockAA, 10 is in pvt. coll., 33 ex Zaremba:403 (Stack Sept., 1970), 50 ex Kagin 297:888, 1974 MANA:423; 75 ex Kagin 297:889, 1974 MANA:424; 300 ex Kagin 9/71:690; 500 ex Kagin 297:888, 1974



MANA:423. In block B-A, 5 is in pvt. coll., 8 ex Limpert:48, 9 ex Donlon, 15 ex Grinnell:57, 34 ex Limpert:49; 55, 66 ex Donlon; 600 ex Stack's; 700ex 1971 ANA:1543; 2000 ex Donlon; 7000 ex Zaremba:404; 99999999 ex Dean Oakes.

F-37. In block EA, 9 is ex Donlon, 15 ex Grinnell:58. In block H-A, 5 is in pvt. coll., 9, 33, 55, 66 and 99 all ex Donlon. In block K-A, 33 and 44 are ex Donlon; 1000, Amon Carter Jr.; 99999999, ex 1963 FUN:227, Donlon. In block M-A (which in F-37 is a very rare block), 9 is ex Donlon, 700 1971 ANA:1543, 999 ex Donlon and 1900 ex Limpert. There is also an invert, block and SN unknown to me, ex New Netherlands 37:230.

F-38. In block MA, 9000000 is ex New Netherlands 37:232; 99999998, Grinnell:60. In block N-A, 10 ex Kagin 284:1606.

F-39. In block MA, 99998999 is in pvt. coll. In block NA, 6 is ex Kagin 282:731; 22, 55, 66 and 77 ex George H. Blake, who was one of the originators of this collecting specialty; 700 ex 1971 ANA:1543; 1900 ex Limpert:53; 60000000, pvt. coll. In block R-A, nos. 5 to 8 (cut sheet)

and 9 are ex Donlon, as are nos. 33 and the reconstructed sheet 1909-12; 1917-20, reconstructed sheet, pvt. coll.; 6666666, pvt. coll.

Stars are rare in F-36, scarce in F-37 and 39, and there is no rumor of a duplicate F-38. I must here publicly thank Dr. Bernard Schaaf, Michael A. Crabb, Douglas Murray, and Dean Oakes for important help in research. With SN's ranging into the 14 millions, stars ought to be easier to obtain in this issue, but they are not; probably relatively few were released.

In block H-A is a famous numbering error: left 64500001, right 64510001, ex Col. Green.

TWO DOLLARS. Four signature combinations. The 289,420,000 reported printed would imply two complete blocks plus most of a third. What we find is AA, BA and DA complete, plus EA somewhat over one-fourth complete, together with over four million stars. Either the reported printage involves typographical error, or there were many gaps in blocks DA and EA, or many notes were not released, or some combination of these. The subjoined tabulation explains it:

F	Sigs.	Block	Observed Range
57	T-B	A-A	13-71191151
		* -B	2413-611598
58	E-B	A-A	73208564-100000000
		B-A	1-79127918
		*-B	1263110-1945994
59	E-W	A-A	May exist
		B-A	24360811-73537506
		D-A, E-	A may exist as reversions
		*0B	2234347-2366563
60	S-W	B-A	44615668-98115650
		D-A	13686211-96948368
		E-A	10133868-26970011
		*-B	3212224-4269622

During the Elliott-White joint tenure, slight changes were made in the back plates. Type A, as previously, has plate numbers in left end of the arrowhead-shaped empty space; numbers as high as 235. Type B, as in F-60, has plate numbers in lower right corner of that same space; numbering resumes from 1 and is as high as 39. Both types are found also in F-60. It is as yet unknown which is scarcer in either signature variety.

Stars are very rare in all signature combinations. The mentioned high star in F-57 is an invert; compare Mehl-Grinnell Dups.: 1850, "Practically Unc.," at \$3.15. There is a cut sheet of stars in F-57, \*12857-60B, ex W.A.Philpott Jr., 1971.

Low and unusual numbers are nearly as plentiful as in the \$1s, thanks to the same people, largely George H. Blake, Col. Green, and later Grinnell and Donlon. Among others the following deserve mention.

In F-57, block AA, no. 13 is in pvt. coll.; 19 ex Grinnell:79; 22 ex 1963 FUN:244, Donlon; 33 and 44 ex Donlon; 90 ex 1974 MANA:974; 60006 ex Kagin 285:237.

In F-58, block A-A, the final no. 100000000 is in Amon Carter Jr. coll., face plate 192, back plate 225. In block B-A, the first sheet (1 to 4), cut up, was Kagin 298:834; no. 5 Grinnell:80 to Wade; 8, Limpert; 9, 1975 Metropolitan Washington:1110; 26, Dr. Bolt:1763; 11, 33, 44, Donlon; 70, 80 and 90, in various Kagin sales.

In F-60, block B-A, no. 55555555 has been in various Kagin sales; in block D-A, no. 81888888 was Grinnell:82, later Donlon; 95000000, New Netherlands 37:231. An invert, block and SN unknown, was Mehl-Grinnell Dups.:1851.

#### **SERIES 1923**

Only two denominations, \$1 and \$10, both totally redesigned, the \$1 becoming the prototype in layout for the small size notes of 1928. Both denominations are signed Speelman-White, with red SN's in block A-B; star notes are

in block \*-D. Both have red denomination overprint at right, with the same seal at left as formerly.

ONE DOLLAR. Vignette of Washington, but different from those earlier used. Central reverse design is somewhat after the style of that used on the 1913 \$50 gold certificates. There are two minor varieties of face plates; the earlier (plate 1-39 and others), lack, while the later ones (plates 265-271, others to 345) have an extra curved line in field parallel to the curved edge just below left edge of lower right counter. Call these types I and II. Back plates also come in two varieties: Plates as high as 894 have a single inner curve at lower right border, plate 1524 and others to 1805 have a double inner curve at this same point. There are three combinations, I-A, II-A and II-B; I-B is not yet reported but may exist.

Official range in block A-B is 1 81872000. Observed range is 26 to 81780886. Issue was stopped as of Dec. 22, 1925. Apparently 8-subject plates were used, one panel vertically lettered A-B-C-D, the other E-F-G-H. No uncut sheets are known, though many 4-subject cut panels and reconstructed panels are known. Low numbers were saved in considerably less quantity than the 1917 series; these deserve mention: 26 (face plate 1, back plate 86), R.F.Schermerhorn estate; 33, Limpert:58, later Kagin 279:198; 57, face plate 1, back plate 108, Schermerhorn estate; 69-72, reconstructed panel, Grinnell:437, later 1964 ANA:1003; 73, Grinnell:62; 78, Mehl-Grinnell Dups.:951; 111, Grinnell:346, later Kagin 216:559; 117, Sweyd:920; 121-4, cut panel, Grinnell: 254; 125, Mehl-Grinnell Dups.: 952; 222, Grinnell:347; 225, Merkin; 414-416, 1971 ANA:1148; 461-4, cut panel, Mehl-Grinnell Dups.: 2000; 510, L.S.Werner; 1921-24, cut panel, Mehl-Grinnell Dups.: 2001; 2332, J.M.Wade; 3049-50, Mehl-Grinnell Dups.: 2002; 3100, 3200, pvt. colls.; 4114, Sweyd: 921; 4411, face plate 4, back plate 1, Schermerhorn estate; 6900, A.E.Bebee; 8000, Mehl-Grinnell Dups.:953. No repeaters, palindromes, etc., in higher ranges.

Star notes, as usual, were not mentioned in official reports; quantity printed or issued unknown. Observed range is \*3050-433450D. They are rare, possibly two dozen in all being reported, but half this number consisted of cut panels from one of the two tiny hoards:

	*4213-16D.	ex F.C.C.	Boyd
--	------------	-----------	------

<sup>\*4401-04</sup>D, Kagin, 1975 Metro. Washington: 1098

The first hoard consisted of scattered numbers in the range \*4212-4501D, the second of even more widely scattered numbers in the range \*335364-433450D. The

<sup>\*4429-32</sup>D, Donlon.

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Hawaii, and a similar step was subsequently taken with regard to North Africa.

When the American forces landed there in early November, 1942, they utilized for purposes of payment and purchase, \$1, \$5 and \$10 Silver Certificates which bore yellow Treasury Seals instead of regular blue seals. (Note: In Black Market Money (Louisiana State University Press, 1964), Walter Rundell, Jr., indicates that the Army initially used blue seal dollars in North Africa. No dates are provided, however, and the period of use must have been short.) Except for this unique feature, the notes were similar to the Silver Certificates then in circulation in the United States, and the serial numbers retained their regular blue color.

The series used for this purpose were: 1935-A \$1; the 1934-A \$5; and the 1934 and 1934-A \$10 notes. All the notes bore the same Treasurer/Secretary of Treasury

# YELLOW SEAL NOTES and their various war-time functions

In anticipation of the Allied invasion of North Africa (Operation TORCH), the U.S. Treasury Department in July, 1942, raised the possibility of printing a special military currency for use there by American forces. Both the War and State Departments, however, were opposed to such a currency and nothing ever came of the proposal.

Nevertheless, a solution had to be found for the payment of the American troops and to allow the American occupation authorities to have readily available, abundant supply of paper currency.

That same month, July, 1942, the United States introduced a specially marked paper currency (HAWAII overprint) for use in



By John Semeniuk

signature combination found on the regular blue seal notes of these series, W.A. Julian/Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

These yellow seal bills were printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the request of the War Department. The first lots of the \$1, \$5, and

\$10 notes were delivered on September 4, 1942, well before the actual invasion of North Africa took place. The last lot of the \$1 notes was delivered on April 24, 1944; and the last lots of the \$5 and \$10 notes were delivered on May 8, 1944. As will be seen, and as the April and May, 1944 delivery dates indicate, the use of the yellow seal notes was not limited to the early phases of the

Delivery totals include 26,916,000 \$1 notes; 16,660,000 \$5 notes; and 21,860,000 \$10 notes (both series). Also issued were 25 uncut \$1 sheets of twelve notes

These yellow seal notes were issued to American forces by the Treasury Department through the War and Navy Departments. Regular issue American coins were used to supplement the yellow seal notes. Immediately after the invasion, payments were made half in bills and half in species. The coins were more popular with the populations than were the yellow seal dollars and thus tended to disappear quickly from circulation.

Because the yellow seal currency was for all practical purposes regular U.S. currency thus represented an obligation on the part of the government, the amount of silver certificates circulating in the United States had to be reduced by the amount of yellow seal silver certificates which were prepared for overseas use.

The reasons for the issuance of the yellow seal notes were primarily three: 1) If a large amount of the currency were to fall into enemy hands, it would be easy to isolate the whole issue and to invalidate it before it could be used for subversive purposes. 2) To prevent enemy agents from using blue seal Silver Certificates in their possession to flood American-occupied areas for purposes of disruption. 3) To facilitate their entry into the United States by freeing them from the restrictions imposed upon regular U.S. currency.

The experience in North Africa quickly showed that there were deleterious effects connected with the use of the yellow seal notes. For one thing, they were a

genuinely stable currency, and thus were hoarded and preferred over local currencies by the native populations. This tended to undermine the local currencies by pointing out their weaknesses and true black market values visa-vis the American dollar.

Also, the use of yellow seal dollars afforded American soldiers the opportunity to engage in black market activities. They were able to sell their personal possessions, PX supplies, and yellow seal dollars for local currency. In some places, premiums for yellow seal notes ran as high as 160 per cent over the official rate of exchange between dollar and franc.

Due to ineffective controls over the conversion of local currency into dollar credits, servicemen were thus able to send home as savings amounts in excess of that which had been paid out to them. While not immediately serious, this problem of troop payment overdraft was to plague American occupation forces until September, 1946, when the introduction of Military Payment Certificates put an effective stop to the practice.

One of the many economic problems which beset the Anglo-American forces in North Africa had to do with exchange rates. Prior to the invasion, the exchange rate between the franc and the dollar had been 44 francs to \$1. Following the invasion, the exchange rate agreed to by Allied and French experts was 50 francs to \$1. Roosevelt, however, ordered this rate changed to 75-to-1, believing this to be a more realistic rate. This brought protests from the French, and during the Casablanca Conference in early 1943, the Allies agreed to revert to the 50-to-1 rate of exchange.

The results of this conference afforded enterprising soldiers with the opportunity to make some money without the need to engage in blackmarketeering. This was due to a singular arrangement which existed for a brief period of time.

Banks continued to use the 75to-1 rate of exchange through February 8, 1943, and army finance offices through February 15, 1943. Army post offices, however, had begun to use the 50to-1 rate on February 2, 1943. Due to this uncoordinated policy, soldiers were able to exchange their yellow seal dollars for francs at a finance office or bank at the 75-to-1 rate and then go to an army post office and there purchase money orders at the 50to-1 rate. Thus for each \$2 exchanged for francs at the 75-to-1 rate (150 francs), \$3 could be gotten in return at the post office rate of 50-to-1.

Yellow seal dollars were also utilized in Egypt. Here the Army followed a policy of purchasing yellow seal currency from local banks, thus reducing logistical burdens. By December, 1944, a total of \$3,049,676 in vellow seal dollars had been purchased from the National Bank of Egypt by the finance officer of the Cairo

military district.

The decision to do away with payments in yellow seal currency in North Africa was made in the spring of 1943. The economic angle was partly responsible for the decision, but political motives were also involved. The Allies felt that both "occupied" and "liberated" countries should play a more active role in the occupation or liberation, whichever the case might be, by bearing a part of the cost.

The best way to do this, they reasoned, was to utilize currencies which would be denominated in local monetary units and which could be made wholly or partly the responsibility of each "occupied" or "liberated" country. As long as payments continued in dollars, however, this transfer of costs could not be accomplished.

This plan to eliminate the vellow seal notes was not easily carried out, though, as there were serious disagreements over what type of local currency should be issued. On the one side, the U.S. Treasury and War Departments favored issuing a franc-denominated military currency on the authorization of the Supreme Commander. On the other side, the British insisted that the issuing authority for the franc-denominated currency be vested in the CLN, the French Committee of National Liberation, which had been formed in Algiers on June 3, 1943, to fulfill the function of a Free

French government-in-exile. The printing of these military francs, which had already begun, had to be halted because of this objection.

After protracted negotiations, the differences were ironed out and a compromise was reached. The notes were not issued as a military currency on the authority of the Supreme Commander. They were printed by a private firm in the U.S. but were issued by North African banks. The CLN, under whose supervision these banks operated, then declared the notes legal tender and called in the local currencies which were then in circulation.

Though the American forces did utilize the francs, the use of yellow seal notes was not entirely abandoned in North Africa. And even though the disadvantages of using yellow seal currency had been realized from the experience in North Africa, their use was extended to other areas.

The notes appear next on the opposite side of the Mediterranean, where they were used as the American spearhead currency for Operation HUSKY, the Allied invasion of Sicily, which took place in early July, 1943. The notes were used for paying the troops and in payment for local purchases. The relevant instructions on their issue and use were given in Combined Chiefs of Staff Directive of June 28, 1943, to wit: (in abridged form)

- 1. "During the initial period of operations, the United States task force will use yellow seal dollars and regular United States coins. The British Military forces will use British Military Authority (B.M.A.) notes and British coins, as well as local currency in their possession. Yellow seal dollars and B.M.A. notes are available in NATOUSA (North African Theater of Operations, U.S. Army) and additional shipments can be procured when desired from the United States Treasury and the British Treasury.
- 2. "The use of yellow seal dollars and B.M.A. notes for army payments to troops and for local procurement shall cease and Allied military (A.M.) lire shall be used in their place as soon as available, unless the military government decides that

the time is not propitious for such change.

- 4. "The rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the B.M.A. note shall be four dollars to one pound and both currencies shall be made interchangeable at that rate. The United States Treasury will make the necessary arrangements with the British Treasury.
- 5. "The U.S. yellow seal currency and the B.M.A. notes shall be withdrawn from circulation as soon as it can be satisfactorily accomplished. The date for the withdrawal shall be determined by the military government after the operation has begun.
- 6. "The rate of exchange to be decreed on D-Day shall be 100 lire to the dollar and 400 lire to the pound sterling. A proclamation shall be issued requiring all persons to accept the U.S. yellow seal dollars and B.M.A. notes at the decreed rate. Transactions at any other rate shall be prohibited."

Yellow seal dollars were also used in Italy proper in late 1943. Italy surrendered on September 8, 1943, and yellow seal dollars and B.M.A. notes were introduced there later that same month to supplement the lire currency, both military and indigenous, which was in short supply. Both the yellow seal dollars and the B.M.A. notes were declared legal tender by a proclamation of the Italian government.

During the planning stages of the Normandy invasion, one topic of discussion centered around the type of currency which should be initially utilized by the invading armies. The U.S. Treasury Department suggested that yellow seal notes be used as the American spearhead currency. A memorandum dated September 23, 1943, stated in part that: "The U.S. dollar seems to be ideally suitable for use by American forces during the initial stage of an invasion operation.

"The U.S. Army is quite satisfied with its experience in North Africa and Sicily with yellow seal dollars and is prepared to employ this same type of currency during the initial period of invasion elsewhere if

the situation seems to warrant it."

SHAEF (Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force) did not share the Treasury Department's enthusiasm, however. In a November 8, 1943, communique to the War Department, SHAEF stated that: "Strenuous objections exist against use of yellow seal currency for the following reasons:

"It seems inappropriate to liberate an occupied country and immediately introduce a new currency.

"It adds one more type of currency to be dealt with by finance officers, (and) British and Canadian Field Cashiers.

"In those cases where costs of operations will be charged to the country occupied, it will be impossible to have (the) country bear expenses initially if yellow currency is used as this will always remain an obligation of the United States to redeem..."

The British and French were also opposed to the idea, and the plan to use yellow seal dollars as an invasion currency was scotched.

The use of yellow seal currency with regard to France crops up once again, however. To understand how this interesting development occurred, it is necessary to review the events

leading up to it. As in the earlier North African and Sicilian invasions, the Allies felt that the invading armies should be provided with an abundant supply of ready currency for use in France. SHAEF had recommended that Metropolitan francs (i.e., regular French currency) be used as a spearhead currency. proposal was rejected, however. And, because of Roosevelt's reticence to recognize the CLN as the rightful French governmentin-exile, negotiations with the French on the matter of an invasion currency were precluded, even though the U.S. had deferred to the French and British in regard to the yellow seal dollars. Furthermore, an extension to France of the same currency arrangement which had been introduced in North Africa was ruled out, and Roosevelt overruled the British who

suggested that the North African francs be used as an invasion currency.

It was decided instead that a military currency be issued for the invasion of France. Accordingly, the printing of this currency began around February 15, 1944, and eventually over 40 billion of the francs were delivered to SHAEF.

A controversy quickly developed, however, as to who would declare the currency legal tender. Under American pressure, the Combined Chiefs of Staff directed Eisenhower to issue them under his authority as Supreme Commander. SHAEF was reticent, however, and suggested that the matter be placed into French hands.

The problem was further complicated when on May 15, 1944, the CLN transformed itself into the Provisional Government of the French Republic. This developemnt made SHAEF conclude that Eisenhower "had no real legal authority to declare the currency legal tender in liberated metropolitan France—

On D-Day the question was still unresolved. Nevertheless, the landing troops brought the military francs ashore with them and soon put them into circulation without any official proclamation as to their legal tender status.

On being made aware of this development by de Gaulle, the French Provisional Government reacted with an indignant protest, part of which stated that: "The Provisional Government cannot grant any legal value to the stamped paper which has been circulated without its consent. . . ."

In a communication of June 9. 1944, Churchill warned Roosevelt that failure by de Gaulle to endorse the currency would mean that the notes would have no French backing behind them and that Britain and the United States might be made responsible for them. Churchill added, however. that he did not think that de Gaulle would dare denounce the currency publicly, and expressed his belief that the French people would accept the notes regardless of whether de Gaulle endorsed them or not.

In his reply of June 13, 1944,

Roosevelt stated that he did not think the situation was too serious. He noted that Eisenhower was empowered to declare the franc currency legal tender and that it was not really necessary for de Gaulle to endorse it.

Interestingly, he further pointed out that Eisenhower was "authorized to use BMA" notes or yellow seal dollars if it should develop that the French people will not accept the supplemental franc currency." Should this step be necessary, he continued, "the Committee (CLN) will be held responsible for any ill effects caused by using BMA notes and yellow seal dollars in France. One sure result will be that the French franc will depreciate on a sterling and dollar basis on a black market. This will bring to light and stress the weak spots in the monetary system of France. This was one of the main reasons for accepting the French Committee's request that we should not employ. . .yellow seal dollars as a spearhead currency."

Parenthetically, it is interesting to note that the issuance of B.M.A. notes and yellow seal dollars in France was seriously considered as a contingency measure, for there exist specimen B.M.A. notes bearing the overprint FRANCE.

As Churchill had opined, though, the French people accepted the military francs willingly. Though problems did later arise with regard to the currency, conditions never did reach the point where the introduction of yellow seal currency and B.M.A. notes became necessary to "punish" France.

The use of yellow seal dollars was also considered as a contingency measure for Germany. The May 21, 1944, Combined Civil Affairs Committee Directive for Military Government in Germany Prior to Defeat or Surrender, stated that: "In the event. . .that for any reason adequate supplies of Allied Military marks and / or Reichsmarks are not available, the United States forces will use yellow seal dollars and regular United States coins and the British forces will use British Military Authority notes and

regular British coins." Many of the other provisions of the directive were similar to the earlier-quoted ones incorporated in the directive which was issued for the Sicilian campaign.

However, as in France, the need never arose in Germany for the issuance of yellow seal notes, for the Allied forces were amply supplied with military currency.

American troops sent from one theater of operations to another were frequently paid in yellow seal dollars. Similarly, once the Allies had secured victory in Europe, American troops being sent from there to the Pacific area were paid in yellow seal currency.

Not generally known is the fact that yellow seal notes were also used in a number of places other than North Africa and Italy.

The occupation forces stationed in Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary were primarily made up of troops from the USSR. There was, however, also token forces of British and American soldiers.

The armistice concluded with each of these three states provided that each was to supply the occupation forces with all the supplies, services, and facilities they required, or in lieu of the above, with the funds necessary to procure such.

The currency arrangements in the three countries were handled primarily by the Soviet authorities. The bulk demands for cash made by the British and Americans were reviewed by the Financial Section of the Allied Control Commission. After its approval, the local currencies were then drawn directly from the central banks.

In each of the three countries, the Soviet and British troops were paid in local currencies. On the authorization of the U.S. War Department, American personnel, however, were in each of the three countries paid in yellow seal dollars. There were two basic reasons; morale purposes, and as protection against depreciating local currencies.

The Allied forces entered Greece in early October, 1944, and a new drachma currency was introduced in early November, 1944. In response to a Greek government request, both the British and the American authorities initially used B.M.A. notes for the payment of personnel, but this practice was discontinued on April 16, 1945, and drachma currency was used instead.

Because of the instability of the Greek currency and its continuing depreciation, however, U.S. military authorities in June, 1945, proposed to the Greek government that U.S. troops be paid in yellow seal notes. Fearful of the harmful effects on the weak Greek economy, the Greek government would not consent to this.

Nevertheless, by the end of the year, inflation had progressed so quickly and the Greek currency had depreciated to such an extent that the U.S. authorities did begin to use yellow seal dollars to pay American personnel.

Yellow seal currency was also utilized in Yugoslavia. The Allies had originally planned to use B.M.A. notes to meet the needs of the Allied military relief organizations and of the small number of Allied military personnel, composed chiefly of the Royal Air Force, that would be based on Yugoslavian territory for operations against Germany. But when this proposal was put to

Yugoslavian Finance Minister at Belgrade in January, 1945, he opposed it. Instead, he asked that the Allies use Italian lire in the coastal areas where most of the Allied activity would be centered. In Belgrade, however, the lire currency was not acceptable, and here, in a curious reversal of the situation in Greece where American personnel had used B.M.A. notes, both American and British personnel were paid in yellow seal currency. The British obtained the yellow seal notes from the U.S. Army, with settlement made between London and Washington.

Due to a curious currency arrangement in Albania, yellow seal currency was also used there by the American Military Mission.

In the spring of 1945, an agreement was reached between the Allied forces and the government of Enver Hoxha, by which Albanian francs were to be provided to the Allied Military Liaison Headquarters. The francs which were used to pay Allied military and civilian personnel were subject to reimbursement in sterling or in other agreed foreign currency.

Hoxha would not extend the

above currency arrangement to Allied missions or agencies not related to relief activities. And so, while the Military Liaison Headquarters was provided with Albanian francs by the Albanian Ministry of Finance, the British and American Military Missions had to acquire their francs by other means. The British Mission bought its local currency with gold sovereigns in the open market in Tirana, the capital, and the American authorities used both yellow seal currency and gold to acquire their supply of local Albanian currency.

There are two other possible European areas where yellow seal currency may have been used during or after the war; in Poland and at the air base maintained by the U.S. during the war at Poltava, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Further research 'will be necessary to confirm this, however.

Yellow seal notes filtered back into the U.S. both during and after the war, and some even managed to circulate for awhile, till they were finally retired from circulation by collectors and the government, thus bringing to an end a short though colorful career.



Editor:

The interesting article "Financial Woes of the Confederacy" (P.M. No. 69, May/June 1977) shows again how useful such an essay can be notwithstanding the vast coverage of the subject over the years. This brief piece discusses the financial background of Confederate currency issues to an extent sufficient to give the modest beginner some understanding of the historical drama of which his collection is an actual part. Indeed, some collectors with more extensive holdings may choose to go no deeper into premises and figures than those recounted here. Others may find their interest stimulated to research.

Mr. Roakes soundly opens and closes his view of the decline of Confederate finance by emphasizing that only military success could have saved the Southern dollar and without military success that dollar was doomed. Many numismatic treatments of the fiscal failure tend to dwell on the absence of a legal tender and other purely monetary shortcomings.

A curious error in the article should be examined. The Confederate Secretary of the Treasury is named as Curtiss G. Memminger. It would be interesting to learn the source of the error, for this incorrect name has appeared before. The correct name, of course, is Christopher G. (Gustavus) Memminger, and it must be said that he served long and honorably in a difficult position.

David Ray Arnold, Jr.



#### WRESTLING PRIZE?

From the Wrist Wrestling Capital of the world, Petaluma, Calif., an 1875 \$10 National Gold Bank Note from that city's First N.B. was offered in the Hickman & Oakes mail sale. Grading fine, the note sold for \$1,575. Only \$930 was reported unredeemed in 1910.

# THIS IS THE MAN

# Dr. Douglas Ball

In his February 1977 editorial in

The Bank Note Reporter, Editor Austin Sheheen, Jr. had this to say of Dr. Douglas Ball:

"I first met Douglas at one of those "rag pickers" sessions sponsored by the A.N.A. some years ago. Immediately we began a friendship that has prompted many pieces of correspondence, telephone conversations and personal visits. DURING THOSE YEARS I HAVE COME TO KNOW AND RESPECT DOUGLAS AS ONE OF THE GREATEST AUTHORITIES AND TRUE SCHOLARS OF THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA THAT HAS EVER LIVED . . ."

In a past issue of

Coins Magazine, WALTER BREEN said of Douglas Ball:

"Douglas Ball, author of a splendid long foreword to 'The Register' (Thian's Register of the Confederate), is probably the best informed collector of Confederate States of American material now alive . . ."



Douglas Ball has long since expanded his horizons and abilities to all phases of currency. He unquestionably ranks amongst the most knowledgeable leaders in the currency fraternity.

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# 1929 NATIONAL BANK NOTE VARIETIES

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M. OWEN WARNS

#### SUPPLEMENT IV

Additions to the 1929-1935 National Bank Note issues previously reported

Since supplement III appeared in the January-February, 1976, issue (#61) of Paper Money, Society members have intensified their efforts in this endeavor. Uncovering these notes has become increasingly difficult as we approach the nitty-gritty stage of the on-going research.

This latest compilation lists 654 heretofore unknown notes of the 1929-1935 issue to be recorded, and are in addition to the original compilation by Louis Van Belkum that appears in "The National Bank Note of 1929-1935" published by the Society of Paper Money Collectors\* and the three supplements appearing in Paper Money as follows: PM#31—March, 1971, PM#54—November, 1974, and PM#61, January-February, 1976.

In checking through the current listing of newly reported notes it becomes apparent there is a rise in the number of new bank titles being represented, in fact, 25% of the total number of new notes reported are from banks not previously reported!

This could be the result of a squeeze traceable to the many common and medium size banks having had a large circulation of notes that were reported earlier. However, the scarcer notes continue to surface but at a slow pace. These newly reported bank titles appearing in this supplement listing are identified by the asterisk (\*) placed to the left of the charter number. In this category of new bank titles, Illinois leads with 43, followed by Pennsylvania with 26; New York with 18; Ohio, 13 and California 12.

The majority of the notes remaining to be located and listed are bound to be elusive due chiefly to the nature of the banks issuing them.

These banks for the most part are situated in small towns or in sparsely populated areas, as a consequence they would have had a correspondingly small amount of notes issued to them to begin with. Still another contributing factor took place when the late-chartered banks returned their shipment of circulating notes intact to the Comptroller's Office due partially to the fact the note issuing period came to a close on May 31, 1935. Other banks returned the uncirculated notes reposing in their vaults for other reasons.

The instructive lesson here is that not all the notes delivered according to the Comptroller's reports were placed in circulation.

However grateful the researchers are for these reports, in the same breath bemoan the fact that a public report of the amounts of those notes returned and never placed in circulation is unavailable. To add to the perplexity if you will check Louis Van Belkum's "The National Banks of the Note Issuing Period 1863-1935" you will find many of the chartered banks had elected not to have circulation notes issued to them.

\*Available to Society Members at \$9.75 prepaid from J. Roy Pennell, Jr., P.O. Box 858, Anderson, S.C. 59621.



courtesy-Lyn Knight

	ALABAMA	13380	Salinas 20		Canton 5	10690	Gorham 20
7044	Troy \$20	*13510	Hollister 10, 20		Lincoln5	*10777	Staunton5
7417	Alexander City . 20	13877	Brea 5		Beardstown 10	*10911	Ava 50
7484	Sylacauga 20				Chicago 10		Barrington 20
8560	Gadsen 10	(	COLORADO		Murphysboro 50	11308	Hinsdale 20
*11451	Fort Payne 5	5503	Fort Collins 5		Effingham 10	11443	Fairmount 10
		7995	Berthoud 20	*4449	Anna 5	*11662	Cicero 5
	ARKANSAS			4480	Mount Carmel 5	11731	Rockford 20
8952	Huntsville 10	CC	DNNECTICUT	*4930	Normal5	*11845	Livingston 10
9501	Fordyce 5	497	Suffield 20	4999	Grayville 20	*12373	Jonesvoro 5
	Paragould 20	780	Waterbury 50	*5009	Fairfield 10	13144	Witt 5
		1193	Deep River 5		Rantoul 5		Chicago Heights, 10
	TAT IEODNIA	1193	New Milford 20		Metropolis 20		Georgetown 10
Telephony V	CALIFORNIA	1243	New Haven 5		Ogden 20		Mount Olive 10
	San Francisco . 100	12637	Plantsville 5	5398 *5525	Rossville 10	13525	Smithton 20
	San Jose 100				Anna 100	*13597	Blandinsville 10
2456	Santa Barbara50,	I	DELAWARE	3384	Chillicothe 10,	*13611	Mendota 10
2.400	100	6726	Laurel 5	E610	Chadaida 20		Witt 10
	Pasadena 10				Chadwick 20		Freeport 10
	San Bernardino . 20		FLORIDA		Malta 20		New Douglas 20
	Hanford 10, 20	10578	Ocala 10	6125	Collinsville5		Mascouth 10, 20
	Anaheim 20				Benton 10		Monticello 20
	Porterville 20		GEORGIA		Clifton 10		Granville 10
C 1000 C	Oroville 10	4944	Brunswick 5		Grayville 20	*14297	Lanark 50
	Monterey 20	6004	Bainbridge 5		Libertyville 5		INDIANA
7176	Napa 5	*7468	Statesboro 5		Steward 20	206	INDIANA
	Sonora 10	7994	Quitman 5		Brookport 10		Elkhart20
	Oakdale 10	*8680	Pembroke 5		Waoodstock 20		Peru 10
7997		9252	Elberton 10		Sumner \$10		Crawfordsville 10
8768		*9879	Vidalia 20		Compton 10		Seymour 20 Connersville 10
9424	7.7	11833	Cedartown 5	7079	Momence 10		Rushville 20
9459		*13725	Sandersville 20	7276	Catlin 10		Madison 20
9424		*14257	Cordele 5	7575	Newman 10		Washington 100
9459					Carbondale 20		Kokomo 20
9626	00		IDAHO	7889	Carterville 20		Muncie 5
	Willows 10	13288	Coeur d' Alene 5	-7954	Metcalf 10, 20		Tell City 5
9745				8015	Carrier Mills 20		Haetford City 10
	Weed 10, 20		ILLINOIS	8221	Nashville 10		Marion 5
	Antioch 10	415		8256	Oakford 20		Fairland 10
	Puente 5		Canton 50	*8260	Christopher 20		Brazil 20
	Pleasanton 10		Campaign 20	8425	Millstadt 20		Sunman 10
	Redding 20		Waukegan \$20 Galena 20	*8457	Madison 10		Tennyson 10
	Dixon 20		Pittsfield 20	*8473	Greenfield 10		Fort Branch 5
	Venice 10		Mendota 20		Manlius 10		Holland 20
	Mountain View . 10		Salem 20	8670	Herrin 20		Mulberry 5
	Orosi 10		Tuscola 50	8713			Princeton 20
	Santa Cruz10 Fairfield10, 20		Sycamore 10		Mackinaw 5		Milroy 5
	Crockett 5, 10		Clinton 10		Geneva 10		Kendallville 5
			Wilmington 50		Lockport 10		Swayzee 10
	Fresno 10		Princeton 10	8940	Taylorville 20		
	Salida20		Monmouth 100	9208	Minooka 20		IOWA
	Suisun 20		Havana 20	9230	Tampico 10	299	Mount Pleasant . 20
11/32	Culver City 20		Virginia 10		Wheaton 10		Ames 20
	Long Beach 20	2332	- 10	9397			Webster City 10
	Sacramento 100		Cambridge 10, 20	*9525			Charter Oak 20
	Paso Robles 20	2681			Greenville 20		Sioux City 10
12341	) - [H.H.H.H.H.H.H.H.H.H.H.H.H.H.H.H.H.H.H.		Hoopeston 20		Mascoutah 20		Osage 20
	Walnut Park \$5 San Rafael 10		Chicago 20		Sanddoval 20		Forest City 20
	Oakland 10		Metropolis 20		Breese 10		Gowrie 20
	Long Beach 5		Belvidere 20		Mount Auburn . 10		Stanton 20
	Fontana 10, 20	3279			Chicago 10		Klemme 20
	Santa Ana 10		Dixon 10		Waterloo 20	6953	Hill 10
	Winter 20		Centralia 20		Annapolis 10, 20		Aurelia 10
	Yreka5, 20		Paris 10		Chicago 10	*7322	Akron 20
1336	8 Vallejo 10		Farmer City 5	10567	Caledonia 20	*7382	Henderson 20
13300	unsgo	5.07					

0240	Thornton 10	20265	Winona50	8497	Barnegat 20	11072	Bellmore 10
	Ackley 10		Nashwauk 20		Manasquan 10	11087	Hicksville 10
	State Center 20	115/2	111311111111111111111111111111111111111		Bradley Beach 10	11474	Baldwin 5
	Kingsley 10	2	MISSISSIPPI		Bloomsbury 20	*11854	Cedarhurst 5, 20
	Storm Lake 20		McComb City 20		Elizabeth 5	*11924	Manhasset 10
	Ames 10		Jackson 10		West New York . 20	12352	New York 10
	Hampton 10	15,00	J	12397	Jersey City 10	12460	Inwood 5, 20
	Fort Scott \$5		MISSOURI		Perth Amboy10,	12788	Patchogouge 5
	Pittsburg 5	2636	Appleton City., 10		20	12818	East Rockaway . 20
	Junction City 20		Chillicothe 10	12732	North Bergen 20	12965	New York 10
	Centralia 20		Carrolton 5	*12806	Guttenberg 5	*13006	Livonia5
	Ashland 20	4425	Joplin 100	*12891	Allenhurst5, 10	*13104	West Hempstead. 10
	Council Grove 5		Trenton 10	*13136	Cedar Grove 10	13126	Glen Head 10
7125	Larned 5	5973	Monett 10	13203	Camden 20	*13234	Bellerose 5, 10
7303	Eureka 20	*6875	Centralia 20	13364	Hackensack 10	13404	Mineola 20
8596	Formoso 10	7205	Albany 20	13628	Belvidere 10, 20	13445	Mattituck 10
*9373	Prairie View 10		Braymer 20	*13848	Belmar 20	13644	Painted Post 10
11405	Atchison 20	*7806	Clinton5	*14177	Sea Bright 5	13822	Kingston 10
13801	Kansas City 20	*8979	Cassville 5				
		10122	Purdy 20		NEW MEXICO	NOR	TH CAROLINA
	KENTUCKY	*10784	Caruthersville 5		Tucumcari 10	5048	Goldsboro 10
2560	Cynthiana 5	11344	Kansas City 100		Las Cruces 20	7554	Louisburg 20
4260	Covington 50	12333	Clayton 20	8767	Clovis 5		Asheville 10
7122	Louisa 10	*12506	Saint Louis 10			*13298	New Bern 5
*7497	Lawrenceburg 5	13162	Joplin 50		NEW YORK	NO	DTH DAKOTA
8229	Central City 20				Moravia 10		RTH DAKOTA
*8943	Clay 20		MONTANA	273	Oxford 5		Harvey 10
9098	Clinton 10		Valier 10		Freenport 10		Bowbells 20
11982	Grayson 10		Geraldine 10		Newburgh 20		Kramer0
13023	Paintsville 5	11101	Circle 5		Yonkers 5		Hettinger 20 Plaza 20
			ATRINE ACTUA		Amenia 20		Hebron 20
	LOUISIANA		NEBRASKA		Warsaw 10		Van Hook 20
	New Iberia10		Fullerton 10		Red Hook 10		Taylor 5
	Gretna 10		Valentine 20		Troy 10		Valley City 20
13737	Baton Rouge 5		Belden 20		Ballaston Spa 20	15524	vancy City 20
	The state of the s		Lincoln 50		Troy 5		OHIO
	MARYLAND		Ashland 50		Glens Falls 5	*00	OHIO
	Ellicott City 10	13300	Neligh 20		Cherry Valley 10		Upper Sandusky. 10
7859	Hancock 10		NEVADA		Chester 20		Galion 10
	00.4.0111.022220	3575	Winnemucca 5		Auburn 20		Ashtabula5, 10 London, 10
	SSACHUSETTS	3373	William Charles	1399			Jackson 10, 20
	Westfield 5	NF	W HAMPSHIRE		Goshen 10		Garrettsville 20
	Amherst 10		Manchester 20		Ithaca \$10 Boonville 20		McArthur 20
	Quincy 50		Keene 10		Lowville 50		Bellevue 10
	Peabody 10		Manchester 20		Owego 10		Circleville 20
	Plymouth 20 Watertown 10		East Jaffey 20		Plattsburg 20		Tiffin 5
	Milford5		Rochester 10		Carthage 20		Marietta 20
	Hudson 10		Wilton 20	4988	Wellsville 20		Ironton 20
	Newton 10				Wayland 10		Girard 20
	Holyoke 20	N	NEW JERSEY		Skaneateles 20		Montpelier 10, 20
	Winchester 5		Burlington \$5		Carthage 10		Mantua20
			Lambertville 20		Huntington 10		Dillonvale 10
	MICHIGAN	1326	Salem 20		Troy 20		Paulding 10, 20
600	Three Rivers 20		Newark50		Freeport 20		Port Clinton 20
	Paw Paw 20		Lambertville 20		Hudson Falls 20		Dennison 20
1821	Cassopolis 20	2509	Toms River 50	*8833	Lindenhurst 10	6938	Hopedale5, 20
9218	Rochester 20	*4182	Freehold 10		Amityville 10		Plymouth 20
		5215	Perth Amboy 20	*9187	Mineola 5		Wooster 5
1	MINNESOTA	5260	Rahway 10	9305	Gloversville 20		Portsmouth 5
	Heron Lake 20		Belmar 20	*9669	Bridgehampton . 5,	7851	New Bremen 10
5894	Thief River Falls 10	5621	그는 맛있는 유일에서 요하다 게 하나 하나 하나 가지 않아보다		10	*9518	Seven Mile 20
	Welcome 10	6278			Southampton 5	9536	Kingston 20
	Sandstone 10		Pleasantville 10		Red Creek 20		Lancaster 20
10710	Baudette 20	8394	Closter 5	*10943	Brasher Falls 10	*12332	Youngstown, 5

	Jewett 5	7005	Northumberland .5
	Washington Court	*7146	Millerstown 10
1	House 20	7193	Swartmore 10
13569	Chardon 5	7366	Freeport 10
14232	Painesville5, 10	7409	Zelienople 10
		7559	McKeesport 10
(	OKLAHOMA	7710	Pen Argyl 20
5546	Pryor Creek 20	*7722	Trevorton 20
9011	Newkirk 10	*8245	Fairchance20
		*8311	Midland 10
	OREGON	8446	E. Mauch Chunk . 5
2630	Pendleton 20	*8591	Smethport 10
3441	The Dalles 20	8646	Downingtown 20
4301	Corvallis 10	*8653	Selinsgrove 10, 20
*6768	Baker 20	8656	Ashley 20
8574	Tillamook 5	8778	Duncannon 5
9917	Hillsboro 20	8855	Homer City 10
,,,,	11113001020	9202	Riegelsville \$20
DE	INICATE MANUA	9257	Telford20
	NNSYLVANIA		
39	Towanda10	9318	Cressona 20
326	Mechanicsburg 20	9340	Moscow 10
459	Bellefonte 10	9402	Bally 20
573	Doylestown 10	9430	Cambridge 10
*664	Carbondale 10	*9505	Ulster 10
694	York 5	10353	New Florence 20
879	Titusville 5	11015	New Hope 10
1053	Susquehanna 20	*11227	Hastings 10, 20
1233	Easton 10	*11407	Davidsville 20
*2253	Hatsboro 10	11757	Bakerton 10
*2609	Saltsburg 10	11834	Volant 10
3980	Mount Carmel 5	*12159	Nescopeck 20
4156	Middleburg 10	12261	State College 10
4355	Tyrone 5	12380	Camp Hill 5
4513	Bangor 20	*12911	Newfoundland 5
4543	Bloomsburg 10	12921	Kingston 5
4548	Catawissa 20	13026	Hatfield 10
4570	Canonsburg 10	13030	Elkins Park 5
4877	Verona 20	13618	Mansfield 10
4913	New Kensington. 20	13701	Pittsburgh 5
5038	Tionesta 50	13803	Sharon 10
5040	Tionesta 20	13866	Braddock 20
*5118	Easton 50	*13998	Clearfield. 5, 10, 20
		14133	Latrobe 5, 20
5240	Oil City 5	14170	
5255		14214	Bangor 10 Green Lane 20
*5496	Milford5	14214	
5501	Grove City 20	14219	Erie 20
5502	Leechburg 20		
5518	Forest City 20	DL	HODE ISLAND
5563	Elizabethville 10		Providence 20, 50
5599	Mars 20		시지 () [전문()] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1
*5684	Sayre 20	1150	Ashaway 20
*5744	Latrobe 20	1492	Newport 10
*5768	Cresson 20	13981	Providence5
5777	Beaver Springs 20		
6037	Denver 20	SOL	TH CAROLINA
6106	Salisbury 20	4996	
6114	Point Marion 10		Spartanburg 20 Greenwood 10
6117	Tower City 10	7027	
*6220	Everett 10	10655	Gaffney 5
*6438	Tunkhannock 20		
*6581	Pleasant Unity 10	SO	UTH DAKOTA
*6794	Clairton 10	6256	Redfield 20
6874	Holidaysburg 10	6294	
*6997	Montoursville 20	7885	
7003	Swineford 20	9693	
1000			. DESCRIPTIONS OF A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

134	TENNESSEE	W	ASHINGTON
150	Nashville 5	2772	Dayton 10
*2114	Fayetteville . 10, 20	5472	Montesano10
*2221	McMinnville . 10, 20	6013	Vancouver 20
2796	Bristol 20	6074	
3530	Shelbyville 20	7372	
3660	So. Pittsburgh 20	*8481	Sunnyside 10
4020	Tullahoma 10, 20	9129	Wapato 20
	TEXAS	*12114	Enumclaw 20
2940		12292	
3027	Decatur \$10	12392	Longview 5
*3694	Taylor 50		
*4077	Palestine 5		
10.00 00.00	Longview 10, 20	ALTO CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	EST VIRGINIA
*4708	Denton 10	5701	Point Pleasant \$5
5276	Colorado 20	7998	Hinton 5
6140	Masquite 5	9462	Fainmont 5
7422	Breckenridge 10	10480	Albright 10
7694	Atlanta20	13634	Weston 5
8542	Paris 20		
*10956	Schwertner 20		
*12728	Denison 5		WISCONSIN
*12867	Anna 10	4312	
13107	Cleburne 20	4912	Stevens Point 5
	VERMONT	5469	Shawano 10
228		12286	Marion 10
	Orwell 20	*14200	Neillsville 10
278	Brandon 20		
1985	Danville 20		
8722	Hot Springs 10	T070025-002	WYOMING
10061	Rural Retreat 10	10844	Lovell 50

The author gratefully acknowledges the co-operation of Society members actively participating in this current listing as part of the extended study, they are: Beauford Coin Club, Frank Bennett, The Brandywine Co., David Bundy, Irving Carol, Charles G. Colver, Louis F. Davis, Jr., Charles A. Dean, William P. Donlon, Don Fisher, Mike Follett, Jack Goldberg, Anbrey T. Haddock, John Hickman, James J. Haskovec, Lowell Horwedel, Peter Huntoon, Curt Iverson, Glen Jorde, Don C. Kelly, William Kleinschmidt, Arthur Leister, Gary Lonnon, Barry Martin, Tom Mason, Dean Oakes, Vernon Oswald, Jess Peters, Paul Popovich, Gary W. Potter, William Raymond, Milton Sloan, Gerald C. Schwartz, Stephen Tebo, Louis Van Belkum, Terry P. Vavra, S.K. Whitfield, E.H. Williams, Steve Williams and Dr. Alan York, Jr.

### BUREAU OF ENGRAVING & PRINTING

#### COPE PRODUCTION FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES

	PRINTEI	DURING MAY	1977	1974	F 14 720 001 D	F 23 680 000 D	8,960,000	
SERIES	FROM	TO	QUANTITY	1974	G 37 760 001 D	G 43 520 000 D	5,760,000	
	(	ONE DOLLAR		1974	L 63 360 001 D	L 73 600 000 D	10,240,000	
1974	A 19 840 001 C	A 32 640 000 C	12,800,000		m	EN DOLLARC		
1974	B 11 520 001 G	B 39 680 000 G	28,160,000	1071		EN DOLLARS	16 000 000	
1974	B 39 680 001 G	B 52 480 000 G	12,800,000	1974	B 33 280 001 I	B 49 280 000 I F 99 840 000 B	16,000,000	
1974	C 69 760 001 C	C 81 280 000 C	11,520,000	1974 1974	F 98 560 001 B	F 00 640 000 C	1,280,000 640,000	
1974	E 49 280 001 F	E 58 880 000 F	9,600,000		F 00 000 001 C G 87 680 001 D	G 92 160 000 D	4,480,000	
1974	F 00 640 001 F	F 21 120 000 F	20,480,000	1974 1974	I 51 200 001 A	I 58 240 000 A	7,040,000	
1974	G 10 880 001 E	G 32 000 000 E	21,120,000	1974	L 16 000 001 C	L 21 120 000 C	5,120,000	
1974	I 05 760 001 B	I 15 360 000 B	9,600,000	19/4	L 10 000 001 C	L 21 120 000 C	3,120,000	
1974	J 58 880 001 B	J 68 480 000 B	9,600,000		TW	ENTY DOLLARS		
1974	L 03 200 001 G	L 20 480 000 G	17,280,000	1974	A 85 760 001 A	A 96 000 000 A	10,240,000	
		IVE DOLLARG		1974	D 72 960 001 C	D 80 000 000 C	7,040,000	
1074		IVE DOLLARS	0.220.000	1974	F 49 280 001 B	F 49 920 000 B	640,000	
1974	A 72 960 001 B	A 81 280 000 B	8,320,000	1974	K 17 920 001 B	K 20 480 000 B	2,560,000	
1974 1974	B 43 520 001 F	B 55 040 000 F	11,520,000 4,480,000	1974	L 54 400 001 D	L 65 920 000 D	11,520,000	
1974	B 55 040 001 F D 00 000 001 C	B 59 520 000 F D 08 320 000 C	8,320,000	1974	L 12 172 001 *	L 12 800 000 *	256,000	#
1974	E 17 280 001 D	E 24 320 000 D	7,040,000					
1974	G 31 350 001 D	G 37 760 000 D	6,400,000		PRINTEL	DURING JULY	1977	
17/7	0 31 330 001 15	G 37 700 000 D	0,400,00	SERIE		TO	QUANTITY	
	Т	EN DOLLARS		Cartin		ONE DOLLAR		
1974	B 21 760 001 I	B 33 280 000 1	11,520,000	1974	A 32 640 001 C	A 43 520 000 C	10,880 000	
1974	F 96 640 001 B	F 98 560 000 B	1,920,000	1974	B 76 800 001 G	B 87 040 000 G	10,240,000	
1974	J 83 200 001 A	J 85 760 000 A	2,560,000	1974	E 58 880 001 F	E 99 840 000 F	40,960,000	
	*C			1974	E 00 000 001 G	E 08 320 000 G	8,320,000	
	TW	ENTY DOLLARS		1974	F 37 120 001 F	F 53 760 000 F	16,640,000	
1974	C 16 000 001 B	C 20 480 000 B	4,480,000	1974	G 32 000 001 E	G 42 240 000 E	10,240,000	
1974	E 34 560 001 D	E 40 320 000 D	5,760,000	1974	G 04 492 001 *	G 05 120 000 *	256,000	#
1974	J 30 720 001 B	J 35 840 000 B	5,120,000	1974	H 58 240 061 C	H 65 920 000 C	7,680,000	"
1974	J 35 840 001 B	J 40 960 000 B	5,120,000	1974	I 15 360 001 B	I 18 560 000 B	3,200,000	
1974	L 45 440 001 D	L 54 400 000 D	8,960,000	1974	K 00 640 001 D	K 24 320 000 D	23,680,000	
			227227	1974	L 75 520 001 G	L 91 520 000 G	16,000,000	
00.0		UNDRED DOLLA						
1974	J 08 960 001 A	J 09 600 000 A	640,000			IVE DOLLARS		
	DD VIJORD	D DUDNIG WIND	40==	1974	A 81 280 001 B	A 88 960 000 B	7,680,000	
ann in		D DURING JUNE		1974	F 23 680 001 D	F 28 160 000 D	4,480,000	
SERIES		TO TO	QUANTITY	1974	G 43 520 001 D	G 49 920 000 D	6,400,000	
1074		ONE DOLLAR	24 220 000	1974	L 73 600 001 D	L 88 320 000 D	14,720,000	
1974 1974	B 52 480 001 G	B 76 800 000 G	24,320,000	1974	L 14 736 001 *	L 15 360 000 *	128,000	
1974	C 81 280 001 C D 17 920 001 C	C 90 880 000 C D 26 880 000 C	9,600,000 8,960,000	1974	L 15 364 001 *	L 16 000 000 *	512,000	#
1974	F 21 120 001 F	F 37 120 000 F			Tr.	EN DOLLARS		
1974	H 49 920 001 C	H 58 240 000 C	16,000,000 8,320,000	1074			7 (00 000	
1974	J 68 480 001 B	1 82 560 000 B	14,080,000	1974 1974	G 92 160 001 D G 00 000 001 E	G 99 840 000 D G 04 480 000 E	7,680,000 4,480,000	
1974	K 90 880 001 C	K 99 840 000 C	8,960,000	1974	G 14 080 001 *	G 14 720 000 E	640,000	44
1974	K 00 000 001 D	K 00 640 000 D	640,000	1974	K 12 800 001 B	K 16 000 000 B	3,200,000	π
1974	L 20 480 001 G	L 75 520 000 G	55,040,000	1974	L 21 120 001 C	L 35 200 000 C	14,080,000	
1974	F 04 000 001 *	F 04 480 000 *	480,000		D 21 120 001 0	2 33 200 000 0	11,000,000	
1974	B 05 776 001 *	B 06 400 000 *	128,000		TWI	ENTY DOLLARS		
1974	B 06 416 001 *	B 07 040 000 *	128,000		E 40 320 001 D	E 44 160 000 D	3,840,000	
1974	F 04 496 001 *	F 05 120 000 *	128,000		E 08 976 001 *	E 09 600 000 *	128,000	#
	F 05 136 001 *	F 05 760 000 *	128,000		G 70 400 001 E	G 79 360 000 E	8,960,000	
1974				1974	J 40 960 001 B	J 46 080 000 B	5,120,000	
1974								
	F	IVE DOLLARS						
1974 1974 1974	F B 59 520 001 F E 24 320 001 D	IVE DOLLARS B 68 480 000 F E 30 720 000 D	8,960,000 6,400,000	1974	ONE H	UNDRED DOLLA	RS	

# Indicates Printing Other Than COPE ## Indicates Correction to Previous Report /1 A star note is used for the 100,000,000th note in a series since the numbering machines provide for only eight digits.

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#### INDISCRIMINATE FACE AND BACK PRINTING OF LEGAL TENDER NOTES

by Gene Hessler NLG

In October, 1863, when the Civil War was at mid-point, the National and American Bank Note Companies were printing legal tender notes at a rapid pace, perhaps even in *anticipation*, to keep up with the orders from the Treasury Department.

After receiving a report dated October 3, 1863, from Chief of the National Currency Bureau S.M. Clark, Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase wrote to both bank note companies on October 5, chastising them for printing notes which had not yet been authorized. There could have been a misunderstanding which was redressed in correspondence that has since been lost. I base this assumption on Clark's closing remark in his report, that an additional amount of \$12,570,480 "could be issued." This statement suggests that this additional amount could be issued without exceeding the amount authorized by law, which Secretary Chase reprimands both bank note companies about his his letters.

S.M. Clark's report to Chase was a statement of aggregate impressions and amounts of legal tender notes (on hand) at the American and National Bank Note Companies, as follows:

Denominations	Impressions	No. of Notes	Amount
1 s	290,426	1,161,704	1,161,704
2 s	262,037	1,048,148	2,096,296
5 s	230,471	921,884	4,609,420
10 <sup>8</sup>	208,716	834,864	8,348,640
20 <sup>8</sup>	51,266	205,064	4,101,280
50 <sup>8</sup>	17,626	70,504	3,525,200
100 <sup>8</sup>	7,360	29,440	2,944,000
500 <sup>8</sup>	3,207	12,828	6,414,000
1000 <sup>S</sup>	4,476	17,904	17,904,000
1000	4,470	17,904	\$51,104.

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10 <sup>8</sup>																		.2,000,000
$20^{8}$	ě		1	4	*		٠				i.		14					.4,101,280
50°					_												_	.3.525.200
100 <sup>s</sup>	į								•	÷		¥				÷	·	.2,944,000

\$12,570,480

Both letters to the two bank note companies, written by Secretary Chase were dated October 5, 1863, and were substantially the same. To Mr. F. Shepherd, President of the National Bank Note Company:

"I am in receipt of yours of the 2nd inst. with 'a statement of the unfinished impressions of U.S. Notes on hand' amounting in the aggregate to \$16,914,136.

No record appears to exist in this Department or any order for these Notes, and I do not understand why they have been prepared, when their issue would exceed the amount authorized by law. I will thank you to advise me, (if they were prepared under authority,) of the date of that authority.

Meanwhile you may immediately complete all the  $50^{\rm S}$  and  $100^{\rm S}$  which are partly preapred viz. 17,626 Imps. of  $50^{\rm S}$  and 7360 Imps. of  $100^{\rm S}$ .

You will also finish immediately the remainder of the 31st series and the whole of the 32nd series of 10<sup>S</sup>, being 26000 Impressions."

To Mr. G.W. Hatch, President of the American Bank Note Company: "I am in receipt of yours of the 2nd inst. with 'a statement of the unfinished impressions of U.S. Notes on hand' amounting in the aggregate to \$34,190,404." The second paragraph of this letter is exactly the same as the letter above. Secretary Chase completes the letter with this last statement. "Meanwhile you may immediately complete all the unfinished Impressions of 20<sup>S</sup> viz: 51,266 Impressions amounting to \$4,101,280."

You will notice that the two figures mentioned in the letters, \$16,914,136 and \$34,190,404 equal the total of aggregate impressions (on hand) at both companies which include those denominations Secretary Chase said may be immediately completed. I was able to ascertain that the remaining \$10 notes mentioned in the letter to the National Bank Note Company were delivered to the Bureau on the following dates: Series 31, October 20 and Series 32, October 21, 1863.

Before moving to another written communique, it is interesting to note that on Jan. 3, 1864, \$449,338,902 in legal tender notes was outstanding. This figure was just short of the total amount of \$450,000,000 which had been authorized by the acts of February 25 and June 11, 1862 and March 3, 1863.

Six months after the largest amount of legal tender notes was outstanding as mentioned above, a report which at first may seem to have no relationship whatsoever to what has been written thus far was written by S.M. Clark. In this report to Treasurer F. E. Spinner, Clark refers to one Mr.

Bliss who upon receiving a \$1 legal tender note with a blank back and a missing seal, inquired of the National Currency Chief, how this oddity had occurred.

Here is Mr. Clark's report: "This note (\$1) has been subjected to all the chemical tests known to experts and they fail to produce any evidence that the fibre of the paper on the back has ever been impregnated with any color, and the same result was reached in searching for any trace of color where the seal should be.

It is, of course impossible to *prove* that the back has not been printed, but the inference from the experiments, and the belief of experts is, that it has *not* been printed.

The assertion of Mr. Bliss that the Backs of Notes are printed first is not true in all cases.

There is a file in this office, a statement by the National Bank Note Company of the number of unfinished impressions of \$2^S on hand 31 October 1863 as follows: 8000 Imp(ressions) of tints; 231237 Imp(ressions) of Backs; 22800 Imp(ressions) of Faces; showing that they had printed indiscriminately Backs or Faces first." The three figures for tints, backs and faces totals 262,037, the precise figure for \$2 notes on the list of October 3. It would therefore be reasonable to assume that if one denomination were "indiscriminately" printed by the

National Bank Note Company, other denominations were printed the same way. One can see how a note, incompletely printed, might go undetected.

To the best of my knowledge, no 1862 legal tender notes with blank backs of any denomination have been recorded. One would assume that if any such notes were delivered to a bank, and noticed, they would have been returned to the Treasury. If a note with incomplete printing had been handed to a bank customer, it most certainly would have been handed back, if noticed, as a suspected counterfeit. Error collectors were not born yet.

With the quantity of paper money the Bureau of Engraving and Printing produces today, can you imagine how many more error notes we might find if faces and backs were printed indiscriminately? A variety of errors do escape from the Bureau today, even though personnel are trained and machines programmed to stop imperfect notes from continuing on through the printing and bundling process. But, no machine nor person is perfect.

I do wonder, however, how many error and incomplete notes (from those printed in 1863 by the two companies) did enter circulation, if both companies followed the system of indiscriminate face and back printing, as acknowledged by the National Bank Note Company.

# Auction Action::



#### MARGINAL NOTE

The top note from the first sheet of \$5 Brown Back Nationals issued by The Sullivan County N.B. of Liberty (N.Y.)—with the top of the sheet intact just as it was cut by the bankers—sold for \$1,015 in the Hickman & Oakes mail sale of National Currency. Besides being a serial number 1 note, the Fed signatures on the piece were the very rare Rosecrans-Morgan.



#### BURIED TREASURE

According to the last Hickman & Oakes mail sale catalog, a 1902 \$5 offered in the auction from The First N.B. of Flagstaff (Ariz.) was found buried in a can in a grubstake at Snowflake, Ariz. Just barely making a grade of good, and estimated at \$175, the top bid for the piece was \$253.



#### GOOD NOTE, GREAT NAME

Although grading only good, a 1902 \$10 National Bank Note from New Jersey's The Peapack-Gladstone N.B. sold for \$172.70 against a \$100 estimate in the Hickman & Oakes mail sale.

In 1900, the first year of production for the 1899 Series \$2 America's Certificate, population was still predominantly rural. A total of 538,733,988 Series 1899 deuces were printed; "agriculture" appropriately, allegorically the represented vignette, balanced by "mechanics" the responsible for titan metamorphosis. By 1926, the last year of production for the note, agriculture and rural life were taking the back seat to manufacturing and urban life.

The American historian Richard Hofstadter stated that "The United States was born in the country and has moved to the city." However, the was not an overnight phenomenon, nor was it a simple task. Beginning in the 1840s (and continuing to the present day) there was a faster rate of growth of the city population compared to the rural. Of course many factors were responsible to make this possible-and a key element in our history was the mechanization of agriculture.

To feed sprawling urban populations, agriculture had to shed her cloak of self-sufficient, yeoman farmers, and attire herself with commercial farmers who were eager to with a consumer-minded, industrial world. Of course commercial farming had existed since colonial days, but this was on a small scale. Commercial agriculture made great strides from 1815 to 1860-in fact it was during these decades that American agriculture went through her metamorphosis. The application of mechanics to manufactuirng, the land, and to farm implements, converted the yeoman into a small entrepreneur.

American industry created a large home-market for agriculture; and a system of canals, turnpikes, and railroads were constructed to connect the agricultural areas with the cities. The evolution of industry and engineering ran parallel with that of



agriculture. As of the 17th Century, farming implements had not changed much since the time of ancient Rome, but by the late 18th Century, people began to experiment in the improvement of implements such as the plow.

Beginning in 1800 America became the world's leader in the development and improvement of farm implements machinery. While Thomas Jefferson was advocating better plowing of the soil, Daniel Webster (who had to contend with rocky New England soil) invented a massive plow which was pulled by six pairs of oxen, and not only cultivated the soil, but uprooted trees and moved rocks and stones of almost any size. In 1814 Jethro Wood patented a plow in which the wooden share was covered with several segments of iron, any of which could be easily replaced if broken by stones.

Once farming moved out onto the prairies better plows were needed. Hence, steel plows with efficient moldboards were invented, beginning in 1833 by John Lane of New York, John Deere of Illinois, and James Oliver of Indiana. After decades of refinements the soil-breaking plow became standardized by 1870, and was only improved at a later date by adding attachments such as rolling

coulters for turning under heavy vegetation.

During the 1830s and 1840s the reaper was being developed by Cyrus Hall McCormick and Obed Hussey, and in the 1850s McCormick's patented reaper became popular. Other inventions of staggering importance were the Eli Whitney cotton gin, and the Appleby twine self-binder which did the labor of eight workers.

The strides made in the mechanization of agriculture resulted in an immense saving of labor, not to mention the tremendous increase in output per acre, and the quantum leaps in the size of a farm which a sole farmer and family could manage.

Before mechanization, 61 hours of labor were required to grow one acre of wheat. By 1890, the number of hours had dropped to three. A premechanized wheat farmer was limited to planting not more than seven and one-half acres because that was all that could be reaped in a limited harvesting season. However, the mechanized farmer in 1890 could plant and harvest 135 acres. Mechanization made it possible for agriculture to boom. Between 1850 and 1900, although the acreage under cultivation nearly tripled, wheat production rose by 600 per cent, corn nearly 500 per cent, and cotton by more than 400 per cent.

Along the way, though, boom was accompanied by bust. As mechanical agriculture was booming during the latter half of the 19th Century, many people looked to it for a quick fortune. Thus, a boom prompted by soaring prices of produce, ignited a feverish grab for land during the 1880s. Artificial inflation reached its peak in 1885, and the boom which caused thousands of people to rush into the plains states busted in the winter of 1887-8. A Kansas state official remarked, in retrospect, that "Most of us crossed the Mississippi or Missouri with no money but with a vast wealth of hope and courage... Haste to get rich has made us borrowers, and the borrower has made booms, and booms made men wild, and Kansas became a vast insane asylum covering 80,000 square miles."

Although prosperity fluctuated for the individual farmer as boom and bust came and left, agriculture remained throughout a virtual resource for the United States. For decades Civil War agriculture the maintained the country's international balance of payments. A substantial portion of the cotton, meat, and grain produced was exported to Europe, thereby enabling the United States to pay the interest on the borrowed European money invested in American railroads and factories. Farm labor thus enabled American industry to rapidly expand.

During this period of rapid expansion which was very lucrative for the U.S. Treasury and the American industries, economic hard times were befalling the farmers. Unlike the owners of industry and the railroads, the farmers were unable to form combinations to control the market and stabilize prices. Instead they had to sell under strictly "laissez-faire" conditions. When this factor is combined with the tremendous growth and production in newly developing

farm lands in such countries as Canada and Argentina, the result was a steady decline in prices paid the farmer for agricultural products in the last two decades of the 19th Century.

Between 1878 and 1881, wheat averaged over \$1 per bushel, but during the depression of the 1890s it sold for 63 cents. Therefore, the farmer had to grown and sell twice as much in the 1890s as was grown and sold ten years earlier. And the problem was compounded by a severe drought which struck the Middle Border states (Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and the Dakotas) from 1887 to 1897, hampering the ability to grow crops. all of this, however, could have been absorbed a bit easier if only the cost of farming would have decreased proportionately. But this was not the case; when decreases did occur they were only slight.

Perhaps the only thing that the

farmer could be thankful for was the ever-rising value of land. As a result of the westward movement of industry, the subsequent rise of towns, and the activities of speculators, land prices often tripled in two of three years. The only economic salvation for many farmers of the Middle Border states was to sell. In fact it has been argued that the rise of land values was the only factor that saved the farm belt from total bankruptcy.

As conditions worsened for the farmers during the last two decades of the 19th Century, they looked about America for the cause. To the east they saw much of their profits siphoned-off by the financiers; in the towns and cities they saw people with modern comforts and luxuries enjoying the agricultural products of their labor; and contrary to their belief that "so goes the farmer goes the country," they saw America steadily



gaining in strength. And yet for all their labor they were declining in economic strength, and rapidly losing their status as "the backbone of America."

To meet the crisis farmer organizations were founded across the country. In the Middle Border states, for example, the National Farmers Alliance (popularly known as the Northern Alliance) was founded in 1880, and grew by leaps-and-bounds after 1887. The Alliance demanded major changes in the economic and political structures of the country. Dynamic orators who spoke for the Alliance were the former Greenback leader James B. Weaver, Ignatius Donnelly, William A. Peffer, "Sockless" Jerry Simpson, and Mary Elizabeth Lease who told the farmers to "raise less corn and more hell!"

The members of the farmers' organizations became convinced that the fall in agricultural prices was the result of the policy of deflation adopted by the federal government following the Civil War. Even the Bland-Allison Act of 1878, which authorized the U.S. Treasury to purchase silver, had little effect on the deflation, they concluded.

The rapid growth of business added fuel to the deflation due to the failure of the government to increase the amount of dollars in circulation. In 1875 the government passed the Specie Resumption Act (to take effect in 1879) which reduced the quantity of greenbacks in circulation from \$382 million to \$300 million, authorized them to be redeemable in gold. This had the effect of raising the value of money and further deflating prices paid for agricultural products. The shortage of money was also due to the sharp decrease in the circulation of National Bank Notes.

The National Banking Act of 1863 limited the quantity of National Bank Notes to the amount of government bonds held inthe Treasury, and during the deflation the Treasury had paid-off 60% of the national debt, thus bringing about a sharp shrinkage of the National Bank Notes in circulation. The shortage of money and deflated prices were taking their toll of debtors (the farmers) while the federal government and industry prospered.

The political efforts of the Northern Alliance culminated in a small victory with Congressional seats being taken by farmers in the Middle Border states in the election of 1890. On July 4, 1892, at Omaha, Nebraska, the People's Party (an agrarian political party that became known as the Populist Party) met for its first national convention. They took to the political warpath espousing a number of remedies for their plight and at the heart of their program was the reform of the currency.

They observed that not only was cash becoming scarce, but most of it that did circulate had the tendency to concentrate in the east. Therefore, the Populists campaigned for the federal government to either increase the quantity of paper money in circulation, or allow unrestricted coinage of silver at the old ratio of sixteen to one. The campaign for the issuance of more paper money gained little support mainly due to the propaganda campaign waged by the silver at the old ratio of sixteen to one. The campaign for the issuance of more paper money gained little support mainly due to the propaganda campaign waged by the silver-miners whose weight was thrown behind the unrestricted coinage of silver.

The Populists had little luck in the election of 1892—although the Populist candidate for the Presidency, Janes B. Weaver, polled over a million popular votes and 22 electoral college votes, it was not enough to overcome the Democrats and Grover Cleveland.

During Cleveland's administration the depression of the 1890s deepened—a fact which lead the farmers to believe that Cleveland was part of an alleged international conspiracy of bankers which ruled the world by the maintainance of the gold standard. Therefore as the election of 1896 approached, the Populists readied themselves for a tooth-and-nail fight.

The Populists backed the Democratic party's William Jennings Bryan as their candidate for President, and he ran his campaign on the platform of free and unlimited coinage of silver. Thus the silver question and its economic ideology became the allencompassing issue in the election of 1896.

Unfortunately for the farmers, Bryan lost to the champion of big business, Republican William McKinley was inaugurated the depression was ending, and the Republican party could claim that it was the party of prosperity.

Fortunately for the farmers of the currency question was settled by the Gold Standard Act of 1900, which was instigated by the discovery of gold in the Klondike and South Africa, and produced the currency inflation which was so desperately desired by the farmers of America.

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When the firm of Hickman & Oakes describes a National as "the rarest note we've ever owned that can be documented," it must be a dandy. In the firm's recent mail bid sale, this description was given to a \$10 Brown Back on The Topton (Penna.) N.B. According to the sellers, the total unredeemed circulation of that bank's National currency as of 1916 was \$80. "We will refund 50% of the price realized to the buyer if another note of this bank can be authenticated," H&O promised. A collector of true Pennsylvania rarities paid \$489.50 for the note.





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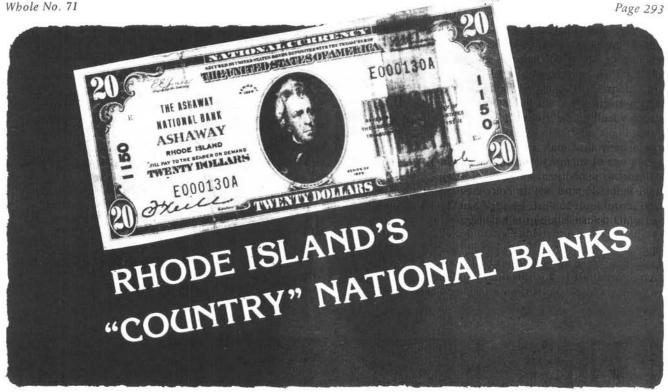
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## **HICKMAN and OAKES**

**DRAWER 1456** 

IOWA CITY, IA 52240



A tough 1929 Rhode Island "country" national bank note Photo by John Carter Brown Library, courtesy R.I. Historical Society.

Most paper money collectors eventually develop an interest in the bank note issues of their home town, state or area, and so it was only natural that I would develop an interest in the obsolete and National Bank Notes of Rhode Island, where I was born and raised.

Outrageous prices soon caused me to give up the idea of collecting such notes; however, I found that I could still afford to collect "information" on the banks and their note issues. Certain standard references like Louis Van Belkum's work on national banks, Robert Friedberg's book on large size paper money and the Huntoon, Van Belkum and Warns book on the 1929 National Bank Notes provided much

#### by S.K. Whitfield

information to start with. Trips to "antique" and junk shops turned up history books, some specific bank histories and several works on banking in general. Correspondence with other collectors and the examination of several prominent collections paid off with additional data. During all this time, careful records were maintained on all Rhode Island notes appearing at auction or advertised for sale.

After several years I had collected a large amount of data on the banks and notes of Providence, but very little information on the rest of the banks in the state. By subdividing the state into two categories of "Providence" banks and "country" banks, the disparity in data quantity was neatly solved. The Providence information was compiled and originally appeared in The Bank Note Reporter in October, 1974. That article resulted in several requests from collectors for information on the remaining banks in the state. In the meanwhile, several previously unreported notes from Providence had surfaced. Therefore, in order to share the limited "country" bank information and at the same time to make the Rhode Island report as complete as possible, an updated listing of reported Providence notes is included herein. In the accompanying charts all the notes isseud by Rhode Island banks are listed. The reported surviving notes are underlined in the charts. Readers interested in more information on the Providence banks are referred to the article in The Bank Note Reporter as mentioned above.

When the National Banking Act was passed in 1863, most established banks were reluctant to embrace its provisions, but rather continued to function as state banks. After the major objections of the bankers were removed and a little coercion was added in the amended legislation of 1864 and the tax provisions of 1865, the Rhode Island banks that would become national banks did so quickly. Between December 30, 1864 and December 9, 1865, 37 of the 38 Rhode Island "country" banks that would take national charters did so. The only bank that converted after 1865 was the Union Bank of Newport, which finally took a charter on August 12, 1881.

Thirty-six of these banks had a state bank predecessor and seven of them could trace their origins to the period between 1795 and 1805. They all issued state or obsolete bank notes with the exception of The First National Bank of Warren and The First National Bank of Hopkinton, both of which originally organized as national banks. Only two of Rhode Island's "country" national banks have survived, relatively unchanged, to the present day and one of these, The Newport National Bank, was recently consolidated with another bank. Many of these banks, or their trust company successors, were eventually absorbed by the two largest present day banks in the state; The Industrial National Bank of Providence or The Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company. Only one bank, of the 38, failed and had to be placed in receivership.

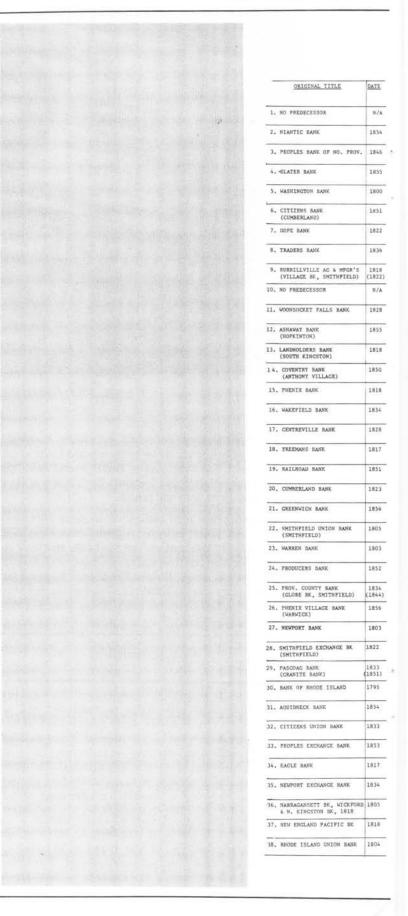
As expected, most of the information available appears on the larger banks in the bigger cities and towns. Woonsocket as a developing mill town got its first bank in 1805. This was The Smithfield Union Bank established at Union Village. This was also the earliest bank established in northern Rhode Island. Peleg Arnold was first president and Eliah Wilkinson was cashier. The bank moved to the village of Woonsocket in February, 1852, and eventually took a charter as The National Union Bank on July 29, 1865.

The Providence County Bank was originally established near Lime Rock in the town of Smithfield. In 1844, the name of the bank was changed to The Globe Bank of Smithfield when the bank relocated to the Globe Mills part of the village. On June 23, 1865, The Globe Bank became The Globe National Bank and in October, 1874, moved into the first building built exclusively as a bank at Woonsocket. The move was marked with tragedy though, since demolition of the old buildings to make room for the new bank had resulted in the deaths of an old man and a young boy when the walls collapsed.

The First National Bank of Smithfield, a bank that survived to 1958 and was one of the few to issue the 1929 series of National Bank Notes, was originally established as The Burrillville Agricultural Bank in June, 1815. The bank opened for business in 1818 as The Burrillville Agricultural and Manufacturers Bank and, later in 1822, changed its name to The Village Bank. In May, 1865, it became The First National Bank of Smithfield at Slatersville, a title retained for 93 years before the bank was absorbed by The Industrial National Bank of Providence.

The Scituate National Bank was robbed in 1868, which makes it possible for the modern collector to search for "bank robbery loot" from this bank. The bank had originally been established as The Citizens Union Bank in 1832. On the night of March 25, 1868, four burglars got into the bank where they discovered that they could not open the safe. Thereupon they went to the home of the cashier, one Albert Hubbard, who was ill and confined to bed. The robbers forced Hubbard to return to the bank at gunpoint while two of their number remained at his home to guard his wife and son. The crooks made a clean getaway with \$8,000 in cash and some valuable papers. A twinge of conscience or a sense of honesty persuaded them to mail the papers to the Providence Register of Deeds although they retained the cash. The bank recovered from the robbery but eventually closed in 1889.

The Washington Bank of Westerly, established in 1800, was one of the nation's earliest banks. In 1800, Westerly was no more than a small collection of farmers' and fishermen's houses, however, the optimism of the bank's founders was eventually justified. Mills, shipbuilding, granite quarries and tourism made Westerly a center of



# RHODE ISLAND'S "COUNTRY" NATIONAL BANKS

# RHODE ISLAND NATIONAL BANK NOTES ISSUED (Underlined notes indicate survivors)

NATIONAL BANK TITLE	CITY OR TOWN	CH #	CH. DATE	FATE OF BANK	FIRST C	HARTER		SECOND CHARTER		2	THIRD CHAR	TER PERIOD	
	1.12.14.000.000.000.000.000		The Career		ORIGINAL	1875 SERIES	EROWNBACK	DATEBACK	VALUEBACK	RED SEAL	DATES	PLAIN BACK	1929
FIRST NATIONAL HANK	WARREN	673	12/30/64	LIQ 8/24/04 ABS BY IND, TR. CO.	51.2.5.10.20,	\$1.2.5.10.20,	\$ <u>5</u> ,10. <u>20</u> .				*********		
NATIONAL NIANTIC BANK	WESTERLY	823	2/]8/65	LIQ 1/11/05 ABS BY 1ND. TR. CO.	\$1.2.5.10. \$0. \$ 100.	\$ <u>5</u> .10.20.	\$5,10,20,				********	*********	
FIRST NATIONAL BANK	PAWTUCKET	843	2/27/65	L1Q 3/8/00	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50.100.500.	\$ <u>1.2.5.10.20.</u> 50,100.500.	55.			*********			
SLATER NAT'L OF NO. PROV. (OF PAYTUCKET, 1875)	NORTH PROV.	856	3/3/65	LIQ 3/31/00 SUC BY SLATER TR. CO.	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50. & 100.		s <u>10</u> .20.						s
WASHINGTON NATIONAL BANK	WESTERLY	952	3/29/65	LIQ 1/23/04		\$1.2.5.10.20,	55,10,20,						
CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK	WOONSOCKET	970	4/1/65	SUC BY WASH, TR. CO. REC 9/18/28	\$1,2,5,10,20,	\$10.20.	55,10,20.		**********	\$5,10.20.	\$5,10,20,	\$5,10,20,	
NATIONAL HOPE BANK	WARREN	1008	4/14/65	L1Q 8/24/04	50. & 100. 51.2.5.10.20.	\$5.10.20.	\$5,10,20,						
FIRST NATIONAL MANK	NEWPORT	1021	4/17/65	ABS BY IND. TR. CO.	50, 4 100. \$1,2,5,10,20.	\$5,10,20,50,6	\$5.10.20.			\$5,10.20,			
FIRST N.B. OF SMITHFIELD	SLATERSVILLE	1035	65	ABS BY NEWPORT TR. CO.	30, 6 100. \$1,2,5,10,20.	51.2.5.10.20.	\$5,10,20.			\$10.20	\$10.20	\$10. <u>20</u>	\$10.20
FIRST NATIONAL BANK	HOPKINTON	1054	4/26/65	ABS BY IND. NAT'L BK	\$1,2,5,10,20	\$1.2.5.10.20.	\$5.10.20		,	\$10,20	\$10.20,	*********	
WOONSOCKET NAT*L BANK	WOONSOCKET	1058	4/26/65	ABS BY WASH. TR. CO.	\$1,2,5,10,20,	\$1,2,5,10,20,	\$5,10,20,						
ASHAWAY NATIONAL BANK	ASHAWAY	1150		ABS BY IND, TR. CO.	50, & 100,	50. & 100.	50,100.	-		\$5,10,20,	\$5.10.20.	\$5.10.20.	55.10.20.
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		65	ABS BY IND. TR. CO.	\$1.2.5.10.	\$1.2.5.10				33,10,20,	451191101	72.10.10.	
NAT'L LANDHOLDERS BANK	KINGSTON	1158	5/17/65	LIQ 4/10/05 REORG AS TRUST CO.	\$1.2.5.10.20.		\$10.20.50 & 100.						********
COVENTRY NATIONAL BANK	ANTHONY	1161	65	LIQ 4/17/85	51.2.5.10.20	\$1.2.5.10.20.			1200000000	0.000000			1000000
NATIONAL PHENIX BANK	WESTERLY	1169	3/18/65	LIQ 8/15/01 ABS BY WASH. TR. CO.	\$1.2.5.10.20 50. \$ 100.	\$1.2.5.10,20.	\$ <u>5</u> ,10,20,						
WAKEFIELD NATIONAL BANK	WAKEFIELD	1206	6/2/65	LIQ 7/1/90 SUC BY WAKEFIELD TR. CO.	\$1,2,5,10,20	\$1.2.5.10,20,	55.10.20.			N. M.			
CENTREVILLE NAT'L BANK	WARWICK	1284	65	STILL ACTIVE	\$1.2.5.10.20	\$10.20.	510.20.			510,20,	510,20,	510,20	55,10,20
FIRST NATIONAL BANK	BRISTOL	1292	6/16/65	LIQ 12/17/00 ABS BY IND. TR. CO.	\$1.2.5.10.20	\$1,2,5,10,20	55.10.20.	***************************************					
FIRST NATIONAL BANK	WOONSOCKET	1402	7/7/65	LIQ 2/6/02 ABS BY IND, TR. CO.	\$ <u>1</u> .2.5.10.20.	\$1,2,5,10,20,	\$5,10,20.		*********				
CUMBERLAND NAT'L BANK	CUMBERLAND	1404	65	LIQ 6/5/85	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50. 6 100.	\$5,10.20.		********	**********				
GREENWICH NAT'L BANK	EAST GREENWICH	1405	7/8/63	LIQ 4/30/00 ABS BY MFGR'S TR. CO.	\$5,10,20	\$5,10,20.	55.	***************************************	********				*******
NATIONAL UNION BANK	WOONSOCKET	1409	65	LIQ 5/4/15 ABS BY MOONSKT TR. CO.	\$1.2.5.10.20.	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50. 6 100.	55,10,20.			\$10.20.	\$10,20.	********	
NATIONAL WARREN BANK	WARREN	1419	7/11/65	LIQ 8/24/04 ABS BY IND. TR. CO.	\$1,2,5,10,20, \$0, 6 100,		\$5.10.20,			***********		*********	
PRODUCERS NAT'L BANK	WOONSOCKET	1421	65	LIQ 1/16/26 ABS BY R.I. HOSP. TR.	\$5,10,20,50,	\$5,10,20,50,	\$ <u>10</u> ,20.	***************************************		\$10,20.	55,10,20,	\$5.10.20.	
NATIONAL GLOBE BANK	WOONSOCKET	1423	65	LIQ 1/12/29 ABS BY R.I. HOSP. TR.	\$1.2.5.10.20	10000	\$10.20.	***********		\$10,20.	\$10.20.	\$10.20.	
PHENIX NATIONAL BANK	PHENIX	1460	7/17/65	LIQ 8/30/00	\$5.10.20.	\$5.10.20.	\$10,20,					***********	
HEWPORT NATIONAL BANK	NEWPORT	1492	65	STILL ACTIVE	\$ <u>1.2</u> .5.10.20.	\$1.2.5.10.20.	\$5.10,20,			\$5,10,20,	\$5,10,20,	\$5.10.20.	\$5.10.20
NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK	GREENVILLE	1498	65	LIQ 7/20/28	50. 6 100. \$1.2.5.10.20. 50. 6 100.	\$5.10.20. \$5.10.20.	50,100, 55,10,20, 50,100			\$10.20,	50,100, \$10,20,	50.100.	50.100.
PASCOAG NATIONAL BANK	PASCOAG	1512	8/9/65	SUC BY GREENVILLE TR.CO.	\$1.2.5.10.20.		\$5. <u>10</u> .20.	**********		********			
NAT'L BANK OF RHODE ISLAND	NEWPORT	1532	8/21/65	ABS BY IND. TR. CO. LIQ 5/3/00	\$1.2.5.10.20,	\$5,10,20,	\$5.	*********	*********				
AQUIDNECK NAT'L BANK	NEWPORT	1546	65	ABS BY IND TR. CO. LIQ 9/30/50	50. 51.2.5.10.20.	55,10,20,50,6	\$5.10.20.			\$5.10.20	\$5.10.20.	\$ <u>5</u> .10. <u>20</u> .	s <u>s</u> .
SCITUATE NATIONAL BANK	SCITUATE	1552	9/7/65	ABS BY R.I. HOSP. N.B. LIQ 1/11/88	50. & 100. \$1.2.5.10.20.	\$5,10,20,	\$5.10.20.	*********	**********				
NAT'L EXCHANGE BANK	WAKEFIELD	1554	65	LIQ 10/27/77	\$1,2,5,10,20,		*******	********	**********				
NATIONAL EAGLE BANK	BRISTOL	1562	9/18/65	LIQ 12/17/00	\$5.10.20.	55,10,20,	\$5.10.20,				**********	- CANCROSSES	**********
				ABS BY IND TR. CO.				*********					**********
NAT'L EXCHANGE BANK	NEWPORT	1565	65	LIQ 2/6/26 CONS W/# 1546	\$1.2, <u>5</u> .10.20,		\$ <u>5</u> .10,20.	*********	*********	\$5.10.20.	\$5. <u>10</u> .20.	\$ <u>5</u> ,10,20,	********
WICKFORD NATIONAL HANK	WICKFORD	1592	10/17/65	LIQ 2/20/02 ABS BY IND. TR. CO.	50, 6 100.	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50. 4 100.	55.10.20.	********	*********		*********	**********	*********
PACIFIC NAT'L BANK	NORTH PROV. (PAWTUCKET, 1889)	1616	12/9/65	LIQ 3/8/00 ABS BY IND. TR.CO.	51.2.5.10.20.	\$ <u>1</u> ,2,5,10,20,	\$5.10,20. 50,100.						
UNION NATIONAL BANK	NEWPORT	2554	8/12/81	LIQ 10/17/12 ABS BY # 1546		5 <u>5.10.20</u> ,	55.10.20.	\$ <u>5</u> ,10,20,	*********				

#### NATIONAL BANKS OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

#### PROVIDENCE

	ORIGINAL TITLE	DATE	NATIONAL BANK TITLE	C4 #	CH. DATE	PATE OF BANK	FIRST	CHARTER	
							CRIGINAL	1875 SERIES	BROWNBAC
1.	MERCANTILE BANK	1854	FIRST NATIONAL BANK	1 34	11/2 <sup>p</sup> /63	LIQ.6/24/04 ARS BY R.I. HOSP. TR.	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50. & 100.	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50. a 100.	\$5.10.20 50.6100
2.	NO PREDECESSOR	N/A	SECOND NATIONAL BANK	565	11/9/64	LIQ 9/5/01 SUC. RY 45925	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50. & 100.	\$1.2. <u>5</u> .	\$10.820.
3.	MARINE BANK	1856	THIRD NATIONAL BANK	636	12/20/64	LIQ 1/25/00 ABS. BY IND. TR. CO.	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50. & 100.	\$ <u>5</u> .10.20.	\$5.10.20
4.	CONTINENTAL BANK	1853	POURTH NATIONAL BANK	772	1/31/65	LIQ 7/17/07 ABS. RY #5025	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50. 3 100.	31.2.5.10.20. 50. & 100.	\$ <u>5</u> .10.20
5.	FARMERS & MECHANICS REORG AS PRENIX, PROV.	1835	PHENIX NATIONAL BANK	STILE	3/28/65	LIQ-1953 ABS-BY R.I. HOSP. TR.	11.2.5.10.20. 50. % 100.	\$1.2.5.10.20.	\$5.10.20
6.	ARCADE BANK	1831	RHODE ISLAND NAT'L BANK	983	4/6/65	LIQ.9/5/01 SUC. BY #5925	\$1.2.5.10.20.	31.2.5.10.20. 50.	8 <u>5.10</u> .20
7.	MFCHANICS & MFOR'S BANK	1827	PIPTH NATIONAL BANK	1002	1/12/65	LIQ.9/5/01 SUC BY #5925	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50. & 100.	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50. & 100.	\$5.10.20 50.8100
8.	MECHANICS BANK	1823	MECHANICS NAT'L BANK	1007	4/14/65	LIQ-1943 ABS BY IND. TR. CO.	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50. \$ 100.	\$1.2.5.10.20.	\$5.10.20
9.	EAGLE BANK	1818	NATIONAL EAGLE BANK	1030	1,/17/65	T.TQ.9/5/01 SUC. BY #5925	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50. & 100.	\$1.2.5.10.20.	\$5,10,20
.0.	BANK OF NORTH AMERICA	1823	NAT'L BANK OF NO. AMERICA	1036	4/17/65	LIQ.6/1/1/0L	\$5.10.20.50. 100.&500.	\$1.2.5.10.20.	\$5.10.20
1.	GLOBF BANK	1831	GLOBE NATIONAL BANK	1126	5/9/65	LIQ.7/12/99	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50. & 100.	\$ <u>5</u> .	\$ <u>5</u> .
2.	MERCHANTS BANK	1818	MERCHANTS NAT'L BANK	1131	5/?/65	LIQ.5/15/26 CON W/#1302	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50.100.500.	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50. & 100.	\$5.10.20
3.	NATIONAL BANK	1833	OLD NATIONAL BANK	1151	5/15/65	LIQ.7/20/06 ABS. BY IND. TR. CO.	\$ <u>1.2.5.10.20.</u> 50. & 100.	\$1.2.5.10.20.	\$5.10.20
4.	WEYBOS SET BANK	1831	WEYBCSSET NAT'L BANK	1173	5/20/65	LIQ-7/26/04 ABS BY UNION TR. CO.	\$1.2.5.10. <u>20</u> . 50 \$ 100.	\$1.2. <u>5</u> .10.20.	55.10.20
5.	MANUPACTURERS BK, PAWT. (MOVED TO PROV., 1831)	1813	MANUFACTURERS NAT'L BANK	1283	6/16/65	LIQ-12/30/99 RECAME TRUST CO.	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50. & 100.	\$ <u>1.2.</u> 5.10.20.	\$5.10.20
6.	THE PROVIDENCE BANK	1791	PROVIDENCE NAT'L BANK	1302	6/30/65	CON.W/INT. TR. CO. IN 1954	\$5.10.20.50.& 100.	\$5.10.20.50.& 100.	\$5.10.20 50.8100
17.	COMMERCIAL BANK	1833	COMMERCIAL NAT'L BANK	1319	6/21/65	LIQ-6/6/03 ABS. BY UNION TR. CO.	\$5.10.20.50.& 100.	\$5.10.20.	\$5.10.20
18.	BLACKSTONE CANAL BANK	1831	BLACKSTONF CANAL NAT'L	1328	7/?/65	CON.W/#1302, 1945	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50.100.500.	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50.100.500.	\$5.10.20 50.&100
19.	EXCHANG! BANK	1801	NAT'L ETCHANGE BANK	1339	/65	LIQ.6/h/26 ABS BY IND. TR. CO.	11.2.5.10.20. 50. & 100.	\$1.2.5.10.20.	\$5.10.20
20.	BANK OF COMMERCE	1851	NAT'L BANK OF COMMFRCE	1366	/65	ABS. BY H.I. HOSP. WAT'L BANK IN 1949	51.2.5.10.20. 50.100.500.M.	51.2.5.10.20. 50. & 100.	\$5.10.20
21.	LIME ROCK BK, SMITHFIELD (MOVED TO PROV., 1847)	1823	LIME ROCK NAT'L BANK	1369	6/7/65	LIQ.11/27/74	51.2.5.10.20.	\$5.10.20.	\$5.10.20
22.	TRADERS BANK	1836	TRAPERS NATIONAL BANK	1396	7/7/65	LIQ. 7/1/96	\$5.610.	\$5.&10.	\$5.10.20
23.	CITY BANK	1833	CITY NATIONAL BANK	1429	7/12/65	LIQ.1/17/00 ABS. BY UNION TR. CO.	35,10,20,50.& 100.	65.10.20.50.8 100.	5 <u>5</u> .
24.	AMERICAN BANK	1833	AMERICAN NAT'L BANK	1h72	7/20/65	LIQ.2/12/06 AHS. BY R.I. HOSP. TP.	\$1.2.5.10.20. 50.100.500.M.	<u>\$1.2</u> .5.10.20.	\$5.10.20
25.	ROGER WILLIAMS BANK	1803	ROGER WILLIAMS NAT'L BANK	1506	P/7/65	LIQ-1/30/00 ABS. BY IND. TR. CO.	35.10.20.50.& 100.	\$5.10.20.50.% 100.	\$5.
26.	ATLANTIC BANK	1853	ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK	2913	h/6/83	SFC. L/16/13			\$5.10.20
27.	No PREFECTSOR (FROM #'S 565, 983, 1002	N/A & 10301	UNITED NATIONAL BANK	5925	7/30/01	LIQ.2/14/16			35.10.20
28.	R.I. HOSPITAL TR. CO.	1867	R.I. HOSP. NAT'L BANK	13201	12/?/33	STILL OPPRATING			
20.	COLUMBUS EXCH. TR. CO.	?	COLUMBUS NATIONAL BANK	13981	2/?/34	MERCED INTO R.I.N.A. NAME CHANGE, 1970			

#### NATIONAL BANK NOTES ISSUED

FCOND CHARTE	P	THIRD CHARTER PERIOD						
DATEBACK	VALUEBACK	RED SEAL	DATEBACK	PLAIN BACK	1929			
		\$10,820.						
		\$5.10.20.						
		\$5.10.20.	\$5.10.20.	\$5.10.20.	\$5.10.20.			
		12	12	-2				
		\$5.10.20.	\$5.10.20.	\$5, 10, 20,	15.10.20			
		50.&100.	\$5.10.20. 50.&100.	\$5.10.20. 50.8100.	50.&100.			
		\$5.10.20.	\$5.10.20.	\$5.10.20.				
		\$5.10.20.						
		35.10.20. 50.6100.	\$5.10.20. 50.&100.	\$5.10.20. 50.&100.	\$5.10.20.			
		50.4100.	50.&100.	50.8100.				
		\$5.10.20.	55.10.20.	\$ <u>5.10.20</u> .	\$5.10.20.			
		\$5.10.20.	35.10.20.	\$5.10.20.				
		440						
		\$10.820.	\$5.10.20.	35.10.20.	\$5.10.20.			
		\$ <u>5</u> .10.20.						
		\$ <u>5</u> .10.20.	\$5.10.20.					
5.10.20.								
					50.10.20: 50.100.			
					\$5.10.20.			

NOTE: Underlined notes indicate known survivors.

trade and finance. The bank took a national charter in March, 1865 and remained a national bank until 1904 when it converted back to a state institution as a trust company. In 1901, The Washington National had absorbed The National Phenix Bank of Westerly and, in 1914, The Washington Trust Company absorbed The First National Bank of Hopkinton as a branch. The Washington Bank has continued a successful career to the present day and remains one of the country's oldest banks.

The "country" national banks of Rhode Island were consolidated and liquidated for the same reasons as the Providence banks. The circulation privilege was largely unneeded after 1870 and trust companies, with fewer operating restrictions, had become more profitable than national banks. During the period from 1885 to 1915, twenty-seven Rhode Island national banks outside of

## RHODE ISLAND "COUNTRY" TOWNS THAT HAD NATIONAL BANKS

,	TOWN	CHARTER NO.
1.	Anthony	#1161
2.	Ashaway	#1150
3.	Bristol	#1292, 1562
4.	Cumberland	#1404
5.	East Greenwich	#1405
6.	Greenville	#1498
7.	Hopkinton	#1054
8.	Kingston	#1158
9.	Newport	#1021, 1492, 1532, 1546, 1565,
		2554
10.	North Providence	# 856, 1616
11.	Pascoag	#1512
12.	Phenix	#1460
13.	Pawtucket	# 843 (also later issues of #856 &
		1616)
14.	Scituate	#1552
15.	Slatersville	#1035
16.	Wakefield	#1206, 1554
17.	Warren	# 673, 1008, 1419
18.	Warwick	#1284
19.	Westerly	# 823, 952, 1169
20.	Woonsocket	# 970, 1058, 1402, 1409, 1421,
		1423
21.	Wickford	#1592

Note: A total of 21 different towns had 38 different banks.

Providence surrendered their charters. One other bank had liquidated before 1885. Of the ten remaining national banks, five disappeared in the 1920s included the one that failed, three more departed the scene between 1946 and 1958, and two have survived as national banks to the present day.

The disappearance of so many of these banks during the Second Charter period accounts for the scarcity of third charter notes. Only thirteen country banks issued third charter notes and only five of these lasted long enough to issue the small size 1929 notes.

Rarity of the "country" nationals follows the pattern previously observed for the Providence national notes, with first charter notes through the \$5 denomination and second charter brownbacks of the \$5 denomination and second charter brownbacks of the \$5 and \$10 denominations readily available as types. As expected, certain of the banks are unobtainable. First and second charter \$20s are very rare and it is possible that no \$50 or \$100 notes have survived. Only one bank issued second charter datebacks making this an extremely rare type note for the state since only one other bank at Providence issued the 1882 datebacks. No valuebacks were issued by any Rhode Island banks. The "country" red seals are extremely rare with

only one note reported. Third charter blue seals, with the exception of the Newport banks, are very rare and the 1929 notes, again with the exception of Newport, seldom appear on the market.

Collecting notes from each of the 21 "country" towns and cities of Rhode Island, not counting Providence, should tax the patience of a Job and the wealth of a Croesus. There are two towns with no notes reported, five more with only one note known, and ten have from two to eight notes reported. The towns of Newport, Warren, Westerly and Woonsocket are reasonably available since they each had from three to six national banks located there.

The writer would appreciate hearing of the existence of any notes not reported here.

#### GENERAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Society of Paper Money Collectors was held Thursday afternoon, August 25th at 2:00 P.M. at the Marriott Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia. President Robert Medlar presided.

Ninety-five members and guests were in attendance. President Medlar presented a summary of the membership and financial report for the year, and encouraged those present to solicit new members for the Society.

George Wait announced that the Maine book is now available and that hopefully the Indiana book will be ready next year. There is a possibility that the Iowa book will be released next year; it will probably be published privately. Wait expressed the thanks of the Society to Krause Publications for their help with the obsolete paper money books.

Roy Pennell announced the list of candidates for the Board of Governors. A total of 76 ballots were cast at the meeting with the following being elected: Charles G. Colver, Charles O'Donnell, Harry Wigington, J. Thomas Wills, Jr., and Wendell Wolka. Also running for the Board of Governors, but not receiving the required number of votes to be elected, was Gary E. Lewis.

Doug Watson, editor of Paper Money, presented a report on the Society's publication.

President Medlar summarized the action taken at the Executive Board Meeting as follows:

- (A) Election procedures have been changed to provide for direct election of Board Members by mail ballot from the entire membership.
- (B) Regional meetings of the Society have been very well received and will be continued in the future.
- (C) The annual meeting of the Board and a general meeting of the members, can now be held at a site and a time, other than at the ANA convention. However, a general meeting, plus luncheon and banquet will still be held at the ANA convention. The next Annual Board Meeting and General Meeting will be held June 1, 1978 at Memphis in conjunction with the Paper Money Convention which is to be held there on June 2, 3, 4, 1978.

- (D) Due to our present economic condition and the projected cost increases, dues have been increased to \$10 for all members, including new members.
- (E) The special SPMC table at the ANA Convention has well received and will be continued in the future.
- (F) A new membership directory will not be printed this year.

Byron Johnson announced that the ANACS will begin to authenticate certain types of paper money as time, technology, and other circumstances permit. United States paper money, and any other paper money issues covered by the counterfeiting provisions of the U.S. Code will not be authenticated in the foreseeable future. At this time the following types of paper money can be sent in for authentication: Colonial and Continental, Confederate and State issues, Obsolete bank notes and scrip, any other type not restructed by the U.S.

President Medlar announced that the Robert Friedberg award has been awarded to Chuck O'Donnell.

There being no additional business to be transacted, the meeting was adjourned.



#### LITTLE LEFT

One of only 10 notes in large size National Currency unredeemed from The First N.B. of Elmsford, (N.Y.) according to 1935 Treasury records, and very probably unique today, an XF 1902 \$5 sold for \$385 against a \$200 estimate in the recent Hickman & Oakes sale. With only \$50 outstanding (large size notes) the catalogers were probably right in saying "Third Charter notes don't get much rarer than this beauty."

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#### **MEMBERSHIP LIST**

No.	New Members	Dealer or Collector	Specialty
5002 5003 5004	Alan J. Moser, P.O. Box 883, Palatine, Ill. 60067 R.B. Cook, 8283 Republic, Warren, Mi. 48089 Joseph R. Chouinard, Columbia Garden Apts., Bldg. #3, Apt. #65, Cohes, N.Y. 12047	C C C	IOWA Obsoletes Current F.R.N.'s Obsolete Notes
5005 5006	Jayant J. Ruparel, Box 42882, Nairobi, Kenya William H. Johnson, P.O. Box 232, Darien, Ga. 31305	C	Large Size U.S. Notes, Obsoletes and Confederate
5007	Richard James Lewis, Sr., P.O. Box 367, Massapequa, N.Y. 11758	C	All paper currency
5008	Dr. William D. Gunther, P.O. Box 4535, University, Ala. 35486	C/D	Confederate
5009	Harold K. Malone, Rt. #3, Box 303, Edmond, Ok. 73034	C	Confederate, Obsoletes, U.S., & Uncut sheets
5010	L.F. Athy, 3834 Overbrook Lake, Houston, Tx. 77027	C	Republic of Texas, Notes, Warrants & Bonds
5011 5012	Maynard Cohn, P.O. Box 6537, Denver, Co. 80206 W.E. Farrar, 729 Creekside Dr., Mt. Pleasant, S.C. 29464	C C	Silver Certificates Colonial, U.S., Obsolete notes, Russian, Siege notes
5013 5014	C. Roy Hall, 4 Second Ave., Susquehanna, Pa. 18847 Harold W. Hauser, P.O. Box 150, Glen Ridge, N.J. 07028.	C/D C	Large & Small Nationals N.J. Obsoletes
5015	William D. Ray, Meeting Street, Dandridge, Tenn. 37725	C/D	Confederate & Southern Obsolete Bank Notes
5016 M	Alan L. Dorris, 1308 Westbrooke Terrace, Norman, Okla. 73069	C	Obsolete notes & Georgia Colonials
5017 5018 5019 M	David E. Patton, 116 Dale St., Lemont, Pa. 16851 Warren Michael Allen, 1163 West Reid Rd., Apt. #4, Flint, Mich. 48507 Robert L. Hendershott, P.O. Box 929, Clearwater,	C C	Large size U.S. Currency Small size U.S. Currency
	Fla. 33517 Charles Guthrie, R.R. #1, Box 103, Sesser, Ill. 62884		
	Roy Glenn Stewart, Rt. #1, Box 1111, Hawesville, Ky. 42348		
5022M	Rufus P. Simmons, 3598 Mimosa Ave., Memphis, Tn. 38111	C	National Currency
5023M	Lee Douglas Keene, Jr., 5700 Chesswood Dr., Knoxville, Tn. 37912	C	Kentucky National Notes
5024 M	Clifford Cooper, Box 342, Mansfield, Mo. 65704		
	Calvin Martin, 4521 16th St., Meridian, Miss. 39301	C	Small size currency
	Ray E. Bailey, 14 Flora Ave., Rome, Ga. 30161	C/D	Georgia Currency & Error notes
	George W. Somers, 4220 Reily Lane #B206, Shreveport, La. 71105		
	W.L. Vaughan, P.O. Box 225, Thomson, Ga. 30824	C	Georgia Currency
	James H. Cohen, 319 Royal St., New Orleans, La. 70130	D	
	John F. Foster, P.O. Box 13498, St. Louis, Mo. 63138	C/D	U.S. Currency
5031 M	Thomas E. Bader, 2038 Hyacinth Ave., St. Paul, Mn. 55337	C/D	National Bank Notes

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5032 M	Jerald L. Cohen, 5690 Evelyn Ct., New Orleans, La. 70124	D	
5033	Gary E. Kruesel, 2302 171/2th St., N.W., Rochester, Mn. 55901	C	Minnesota, Nationals
5034	John Baumann, M.B.A., P.O. Box 5094, Lakeland, Fla. 33803	C	Small size Notes
5035	Robert E. McNellen, 1 Jonquill Lane, Kings Park, N.Y. 11754	C	
5036	Christine Gregg, 3418-P East Lake Rd., Canadaegua, N.Y. 14424	C	N.Y. obsolete notes of Civil War period
5037	Michael D. Wynne, 1620 Myrtle Blvd., Lafayette, La. 70506	C/D	Louisiana Paper money
5038	Everett P. Sorrells, Jr., P.O. Box 2362, Laurel, Ms. 39440	C	Confederate, Miss. Obsoletes, U.S. \$1 type notes, \$10.00 Nationals—1 from each state
	END OF 1976-77 M	MEMBER	SHIP
5039	Richard J. Stanfeld, 1962 Kentwood St., Phila., Penna. 19116		
5040	Richard C. Woodberry, 1659 Hull Circle, Orlando, Fla. 32806	C	Confederate, obsolete notes and State Notes
5041	Malcolm Kurin, 160-46 16th Ave., Whitestone, N.Y.	C/D	
5042	Albert F. Kaminsky, Jr., A Company 4th Bn 10th Inf., APO New York, N.Y. 09829	C	National Currency (Alaska & N.Y.) Silver Cert. and Gold Cert.
5043	Jay Duda, 4217 41st Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn. 55406	C/D	and Gold Cert.
5044 5045	Roy W. Chester, 9 Leap Dr., Pennsville, N.J. 08070 Richard C. Harris, 3 Burning Brush Ct., Pomona, N.Y. 10970	С	M.P.C.
5047	Eleanor S. Wait, 11 Dobbs St., Bernardsville, N.J.		
5048	07924 George B. Humphreys, P.O. Box 3686, Daytona Beach, Fla. 32018	D	
5049	Johnny O. Norton, 1543 A Cedar St., Ft. Dix, N.J. 08640	C	
5050	John N. Neidinger, 2713-A Derry St., Harrisburg, Penna. 17111	C/D	Obsolete, Foreign and general notes
5051	David E. Martin, 618 South Pickaway St., Circleville, Ohio 43113	C	National Currency
5052	David Hollander, 8000 Woodley Ave., M/S 2121, Van Nuys, Ca. 91409	C/D	U.S. Large notes & Iran
5053	John O'Dea, 11 Blossom Heani, Williamsville, N.Y. 14221	C	U.S. notes prior to 1928
5054	Pauline Miladin, 13304 Inglewood Ave., Hawthorne, Ca. 90250	D	
5055	Tony Paree, Jr., 404 Washington Ave., Wheeling, W. Va. 26003	C	Type notes
5056	David E. Modeen, 4315 Chadburne Dr., Lansing, Mi. 48910	D	World Bank notes by ABNCo.
5057 5058	M. Lemar Morris, 15 Delta Cir., Savannah, Ga. 31406 William H. Spruell, 1641 Kestwick Dr., Birmingham, Ala. 35226	C/D C	Confederate & Obsolete currency Nationals, FRBN, small notes
	REINSTATED	мемві	ERS
4236	Robert Stakiwicz, 7A Georgia Ct., Matawan, NJ	3525	Marcia L. Campbell, 27 Palermo Walk, Long Beach, CA 90803
2487	O7747 David L. Saulmon, 9899 Good Luck Rd., Apt. #11,	3982	Gerald Garstein, P.O. Box 21, Queens Village, NY 11429
3448		4691	Dr. Alexander Persijn, D-675 Kaiserslaulern, Schubertst 12 Germany
	45405 Edward Marijan, 2517 S. 2nd St., Steelton, PA 17113	4373	Emilio M. Bosch-Dubroca, 6917 Precourt Dr., Orlando, FL 32809
	Robert S. Cohen, P.O. Box 1536, Rockville, MD 20850	4318	Milan S. Bednar, 229 Oakwood Ave., Staten Island, N.Y. 10301
1756 227	Arthur J. Smith, 2510 Bisc. Blvd., Miami, Fla. 33137 Stanley J. Kolosky, 237 East Kirwin, Salina, Ks.	934	John A. Wavle, Jr., 11 Bell Dr., Cortland, NY 13045
2916	67401 David M. Walsworth, 832 Robinwood St., Shreveport,	2388	Robert P. Jones, 265 Hunter Dr., Globe, Az. 85501
640	La. 71106	2417	Leon Silverman, 122 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017
	Pleasantville, N.J. 08232 Agustin Lopez S., P.O. Box 482, Guayama,	3221	Dr. Harold Don Allen, Professor of Education, Nova Scotia Teachers College, Trudo, Nova
1627	Puerto Rico 00654		Scotia, Canada

During 1966 the United States military aid effort in South Vietnam was escalating at a rapid rate. Major construction projects were planned or under way that were designed to provide what it was thought would give South Vietnam the margin for victory over North Vietnam. One such effort, dubbed "Project Turnkey", was the construction of a \$52 million jet fighter-base on the North China Sea coast at Tuy Hoa.

Until the inception of Project Turnkey, all major military construction projects were the responsibility of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or Navy Facilities Engineering Command. This new project was to be the sole responsibility of Air Force Civil Engineering.

On May 31, 1966, the United States Air Force signed a contract with Walter Kidde Constructors, Inc. of New York to design and construct a two-runway base to accomodate four squadrons of F-100 jet fighter planes. The cost-plus-fixed-fee contract drew a construction force of 700 American civilians into Vietnam to build the air base. Kidde Constructors retained B.B. McCormick & Sons, Inc. of Jacksonville Beach, Fla., as subcontractor. Kidde would be responsible for all vertical construction and McCormick the horizontal work.

The South Vietnamese economy was already seriously affected by the American construction effort which was pumping millions of dollars into the country as a result of major construction projects begun during and after 1962. In an effort to protect the local Vietnamese economy from further inflationary pressures, all employees of Project Turnkey contractors were permitted to draw a maximum of only five percent of their monthly salary on site, the balance being deposited in accounts in the United States. In order to preclude the possibility of financial speculation, on-site payments were to be made with scrip issued by Kidde Constructors. The new scrip was to be obtained by Kidde, New York and sent to the site administrative manager in Vietnam.

In accordance with its contract with the Air Force, and after extensive discussions with Air Force administrative officers, Kidde solicited bids for the design, printing and supply of scrip to be delivered to its New York City offices. On September 1, 1966, following receipt of three bids, the low bidder, Security-Columbian Bank-note Company, was awarded the contract to produce the new scrip. The

contract called for the printing of \$200,000 face in "Turnkey Commissary Receipt" scrip, to be produced as follows:

Denomination	Color	Total Value	Serial Numbers
\$ 0.05	violet	\$ 1,000	1-20 000
0.10	vellow	2,000	1-20 000
0.25	brown	5,000	1-20 000
1.00	blue	12,000	1-12 000
5.00	orange	40,000	1-8000
10.00	green	140,000	1-14 000

Shortly after the award of the contract, word was received from the site in Vietnam that the new scrip was not desired. As the contract could not be recinded without penalty charge for cancellation, the Air Force officer in charge was notified of the situation and he directed that the contract be completed and that the new scrip be utilized. By early November the Air Force was still prepared to proceed with the use of the new Kidde scrip. By mid-November however, an on-site decision was made not to use the Kidde scrip. Instead, Project Turnkey employees would be paid with Military Payment Certificates of the issue then current in Vietnam; Series 641. Both the contracting officer and Military Assistance Command concurred and the MPC's were released for use by Project Turnkey employees.

The ill-fated Turnkey Commissary Receipts were to have been released in six denominations. Unlike the MPC's, the receipts were printed in a uniform size, six inches long by two and seven-eighths inches wide, on banknote paper in which was imbedded small blue and red planchets. Project Turnkey was to run from May, 1966 to July, 1967.

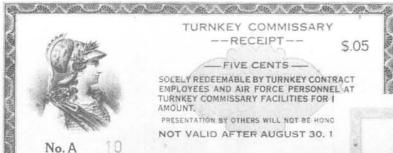
Subsequent to the decision to use regular issue Military Payment Certificates an order was issued to destroy the Turnkey Commissary Receipts. This was carried out in August, 1967, with the bulk being so destroyed. Thus ended the possibility of a note issue being released under the auspices of the United States military, designed to circulate in parallel with the Military Payment Certificate.

The information contained in this article was provided by Seymour Stanton who was formerly an officer with Walter Kidde Constructors, Inc. and project controller of Project Turnkey. The photographs of the Turnkey Commissary Receipts were the work of Edward Kashin.

AN INTERESTING MILITARY PAYMENT CERTIFICATE

# PROJECT

by Seymour Kashin SPMC 3092 TURNKEY



TURNKEY COMMISSARY -- RECEIPT --

\$.05

-FIVE CENTS-

SOLELY REDEEMABLE BY TURNKEY CONTRACT EMPLOYEES AND AIR FORCE PERSONNEL AT TURNKEY COMMISSARY FACILITIES FOR I AMOUNT.

PRESENTATION BY OTHERS WILL NOT BE HONG

NOT VALID AFTER AUGUST 30. 1

TURNKEY COMMISSARY -RECEIPT--

\$.10

-TEN CENTS-

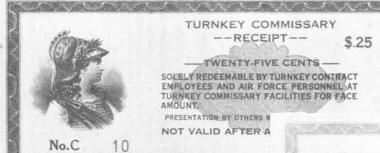
SOLELY REDEEMABLE BY TURNKEY CONTRACT EMPLOYEES AND AIR FORCE PERSONNEL AT TURNKEY COMMISSARY FACILITIES FOR FACE AMOUNT.

PRESENTATION BY OTHERS WILL NOT BE HONORED

NOT VALID AFTER AUGUST 30, 1967

No.B

10



TURNKEY COMMISSARY -RECEIPT--

\$.25

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

SOLELY REDEEMABLE BY TURNKEY CONTRACT EMPLOYEES AND AIR FORCE PERSONNEL AT TURNKEY COMMISSARY FACILITIES FOR FACE AMOUNT.

PRESENTATION BY OTHERS V

NOT VALID AFTER A

TURNKEY COMMISSARY

--RECEIPT--

\$5.00

-FIVE DOLLARS-

SOLELY REDEEMABLE BY TURNKEY CONTRACT EMPLOYEES AND AIR FORCE PERSONNEL AT TURNKEY COMMISSARY FACILITIES FOR FACE

PRESENTATION BY OTHERS WILL NOT BE HONORED

NOT VALID AFTER AUGUST 30, 1967



TURNKEY COMMISSARY --RECEIPT--

\$1.00

- ONE DOLLAR -

SOLELY REDEEMABLE BY TURNKEY CONTRACT EMPLOYEES AND AIR FORCE PERSONNEL AT TURNKEY COMMISSARY FACILITIES FOR FACE AMOUNT.

PRESENTATION BY OTHERS WILL NOT BE HONORED

NOT VALID AFTER AUGUST 30, 1967

10

TURNKEY COMMISSARY

-RECEIPT --

\$10.00

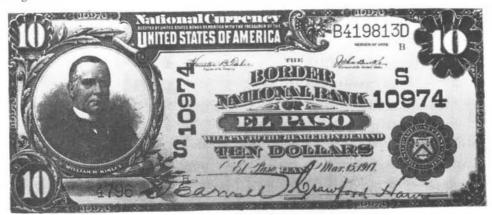
TEN DOLLARS -

SOLELY REDEEMABLE BY TURNKEY CONTRACT EMPLOYEES AND AIR FORCE PERSONNEL AT TURNKEY COMMISSARY FACILITIES FOR FACE AMOUNT.

PRESENTATION BY OTHERS WILL NOT BE HONORED

NOT VALID AFTER AUGUST 30, 1967





TCP - Blue Seal with Crawford Harvie as President.

#### NATIONAL CURRENCY OF EL PASO

Continued from page 264

bank had \$2,580 out in 1910. The Series 1975 \$5 illustrated, is one of only 35 known Texas First Charters; therefore, this State National Bank note is probably unique.

In the ten mail bid sales which William P. Donlon has conducted (almost 8,500 lots) he has offered only four notes from El Paso, representing three banks. Two were from The First National Bank, and one each from The City National Bank and El Paso National Bank. Grinnell had only one (First National Bank) in his celebrated sales.

As an appeal, I would like to request that anyone knowing of the missing notes from the banks of El Paso, please let me know. Corrections will be appreciated as well.

#### References:

Anton, William T., Perlmutter, Morey, The Albert A. Grinnell Collection of United States Paper Money (Barney Bluestone—Cataloger) Reprint 1971

Donlon, Wm. C., Mail Bid Sales, 1971-1976, Utica, New York

O'Donnell, C., The Standard Handbook Of Modern U.S. Paper Money, Williamstown, New Jersey, 1975

Private correspondence with—Roman Latimer, Robert Medlar, and one anonymous collector who has been most helpful with illustrations and issuance information.

#### TWENTIETH CENTURY U.S. NOTES

Continued from page 272

most unusual number I have met with is \*26962D, the palindrome reported by F.A.Nowak, who independently studied this series in PM 37:3 (v10n1, 1971).

TEN DOLLARS. Vignette of Jackson, based on the same Sully portrait earlier used by Andrew Sealey for the 1869 fives. Back features three 10s in glory. Official and observed range in block A-B, 1—696000, the final note from face and back plates 3, though higher plate numbers are known. Eight-subject sheets as on \$1. Earlier estimates had it that only 50 to 60 survive in all grades; Hessler says that about 50 are known in mint state. A tiny hoard was discovered including scattered notes in 6959xx. All were released Feb. 6—20, 1926. No. 1 is in a pvt. coll.; no. 5, Grinnell:130. Mehl-Grinnell Dups.:2005 was a cut panel.

For many years it was believed that no star notes were issued. I have seen one, \*135D, reported by Dr. Bernard Schaaf, and have heard of one other, also with a low number, but have not seen it; but then a monograph could be filled with similar reports of unseen rarities.

Collectors able to improve on the observed SN ranges for any of these earlier issues are urged to contact me so that the eventual book version of these serials will represent the most up-to-date state of currency research. The importance of SN ranges should be obvious enough: detailed knowledge of them allows one to infer quantities issued compared with official reports, or to fill in gaps in the latter. The ultimate goal is to achieve for large size notes of all kinds (aside from Nationals) what Chuck O'Donnell has been doing for small size notes.

#### THE MYSTERIOUS BANK

At the Rhode Island Historical Society there is a copper plate which is engraved on both sides. On the one side is the note of the Farmers Exchange Bank of Gloucester, a bank all too real in the history of dubious banking. On the other, the note from the Portsmouth Bank. There is a Portsmouth, Rhode Island, but we can find no evidence that it ever had a bank. Can anyone provide information on this?



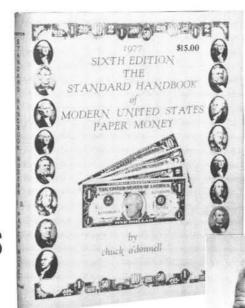
#### VERY FIRST NATIONALS

Although it was chartered as the 26th National Bank in the U.S., The First N.B. of Washington, D.C. was the first for which National Currency was printed and issued; on Dec. 21, 1863. An Original \$5 from that bank, in F-VF grade, was offered in the recent mail auction by Hickman & Oakes where it drew a bid of \$2,100, more than twice estimate. Also sold with the note was a die proof of the main title vignette.

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# FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

The designation "CT" on crisp uncirculated notes indicates a Close Trim, with one or occasionally two margins touched or cut into. This is the rule rather than the exception, especially with the second and third issue notes.

the rule rather than the exception, especially with the second and this	rd issue notes.
FIRST ISSUE	F-1355 AU, acidic ink erosion in sigs \$45; CU,
5¢ F-1230 VF\$12; XF, pinhole\$14; XF\$18;	CT\$100; CU\$140; GEM\$200
XF-AU\$22; AU\$25; CU, CT\$30;	F-1361 VG\$18
CU\$40	F-1362 CU, CT \$85; CU \$110
F-1231 No Monogram CU \$90	F-1363 CU, CT\$150 F-1364 CU, CT\$90; CU\$110
10¢ F-1242 F\$10; F-VF\$12; VF\$14; VF-XF\$16;	F-1365 CU, CT\$100; CU GEM\$175
XF\$20; Au\$25; CU, CT\$35; CU\$45 F-1243 No Monogram VG\$10; VF\$25	F-1369 AU\$75
25¢ F-1279 CU\$90	FOURTH ISSUE
F-1281 XF-AU\$35; CU\$75	10¢ F-1257 XF\$12; AU\$18; CU, CT\$25; CU\$30
50¢ F-1311 AU, SE at top\$40	F-1258 AU \$18; CU \$32
F-1312 XF-AU\$35; AU\$45; CU\$75	F-1259 AU\$20; CU, CT\$25; CU\$32
SECOND ISSUE	F-1261 F\$6; F-VF\$8; VF-XF\$10; AU\$20;
5¢ F-1232 CU, CT \$30; CU \$40; CU, Jumbo	CU\$32 15¢ F-1267 AU, off center\$18; AU, faint age\$30;
Margins\$75 F-1233 AU\$25; CU\$35	15¢ F-1267 AU, off center\$18; AU, faint age\$30; AU\$40; CU, sealed tear\$25; CU, CT\$45
10¢ F-1244 AU, pinhole\$15; AU\$25; CU, CT\$30;	F-1268 CU, CT \$40
CU\$40	F-1269 XF-AU\$30; CU\$60
F-1245 CU, CT \$30	F-1271 CU, CT \$45; CU \$60
F-1246 AU\$25; CU, CT\$30; CU\$40	25¢ F-1301 F\$7; VF\$12; VF-XF\$14; CU, CT\$35
F-1249 Fibre Paper, Rare CU \$100	F-1302 VF\$12; XF\$!5; AU\$25; CU\$45
25¢ F-1283 AU\$35; CU, CT\$45; CU\$60	F-1303 CU, CT \$35; CU \$50
F-1284 VG\$6	F-1307 VF-XF\$14; XF\$20 50¢ F-1374 VG\$12; XF\$50; AU, close trim\$60;
F-1285 AU\$35; CU, CT\$45 F-1286 CU, CT\$45; CU\$60	50¢ F-1374 VG\$12; XF\$50; AU, close trim\$60; AU\$85; CU, CT\$100; CU\$135
F-1287 VF\$20	F-1376 VG\$7; VG-F\$9; XF-AU\$30;
F-1289 CU GEM, Fantastic color \$200	AU, pinholes\$20; AU\$35; CU, CT\$50;
50¢ F-1316 AU\$50; CU, only part of the "18" printed. An	CU\$65
incipient F-1315a?\$100	F-1379 VF\$12; XF\$18; XF-AU\$23; AU\$35;
F-1317 AU\$50; CU, CT\$65; CU\$85	CU \$65
F-1318 AU\$50; CU, CT on rev\$75; CU\$85	FIFTH ISSUE
F-1320 XF\$40	10¢ F-1264 Green Seal VF\$15; VF-XF\$18; XF\$22;
F-1321 CU, close at bottom \$165 F-1322 AU \$75; CU, close all sides \$135	AU\$35; CU, CT\$40; CU\$50 F-1265 XF-AU\$10; AU\$14; CU, CT\$18;
THIRD ISSUE	CU\$22
3¢ F-1226 XF\$16; XF-AU\$20; AU\$24;	F-1266 VF\$6; AU\$16; CU\$24
CU, CT \$30; CU \$40; CU GEM \$55;	25¢ F-1308 AU\$16; CU, CT\$20; CU\$25
	25¢ 1-1506 No
Uncut Pair VF-XF \$35	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25
Uncut Pair VF-XF \$35 F-1227 CU, CT rev \$35; CU GEM \$100	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25 50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38
Uncut Pair VF-XF\$35 F-1227 CU, CT rev\$35; CU GEM\$100 5¢ F-1236 AU\$45	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25 50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38 SPECIMENS
Uncut Pair VF-XF\$35 F-1227 CU, CT rev\$35; CU GEM\$100 5¢ F-1236 AU\$45 F-1238 VG\$5; XF\$16; AU\$30; CU, CT\$35;	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25 50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38 SPECIMENS 5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back &
Uncut Pair VF-XF\$35 F-1227 CU, CT rev\$35; CU GEM\$100 5	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25 50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38 SPECIMENS 5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back & Front\$20
Uncut Pair VF-XF\$35 F-1227 CU, CT rev\$35; CU GEM\$100 5¢ F-1236 AU\$45 F-1238 VG\$5; XF\$16; AU\$30; CU, CT\$35; CU\$45; CU GEM\$75 F-1239 CU, CT\$45; CU\$60	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25 50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38 SPECIMENS 5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back & Front\$20 F-1232SP NM B & F. AU\$50
Uncut Pair VF-XF\$35 F-1227 CU, CT rev\$35; CU GEM\$100 5¢ F-1236 AU\$45 F-1238 VG\$5; XF\$16; AU\$30; CU, CT\$35; CU\$45; CU GEM\$75 F-1239 CU, CT\$45; CU\$60 10¢ F-1251 AU\$60; CU\$80	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25 50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38 SPECIMENS 5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back & Front\$20 F-1232SP NM B & F. AU\$50 10¢ F-1244SP NM Front only AU\$15
Uncut Pair VF-XF\$35 F-1227 CU, CT rev\$35; CU GEM\$100 5¢ F-1236 AU\$45 F-1238 VG\$5; XF\$16; AU\$30; CU, CT\$35; CU\$45; CU GEM\$75 F-1239 CU, CT\$45; CU\$60	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25  50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38  SPECIMENS  5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back & Front\$20  F-1232SP NM B & F. AU\$50  10¢ F-1244SP NM Front only AU\$15  50¢ F-1314SP NM B & F AU\$75
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Uncut Pair VF-XF\$35  F-1227 CU, CT rev\$35; CU GEM\$100  5	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25  50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38  SPECIMENS  5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back & Front\$20  F-1232SP NM B & F. AU\$50  10¢ F-1244SP NM Front only AU\$15  50¢ F-1314SP NM B & F. AU\$75  3¢ F-1226,7 Wide Margin Back only CU, with a number of microscopic pinholes\$20  3¢ F-1227SP NM B & F. AU, tiny hole in front\$25
Uncut Pair VF-XF\$35  F-1227 CU, CT rev\$35; CU GEM\$100  5	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25  50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38  SPECIMENS  5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back & Front\$20  F-1232SP NM B & F. AU\$50  10¢ F-1244SP NM Front only AU\$15  50¢ F-1314SP NM B & F.AU\$75  3¢ F-1226,7 Wide Margin Back only CU, with a number of microscopic pinholes\$20  3¢ F-1227SP NM B & F. AU, tiny hole in front\$25  25¢ F-1291,4 NM. Front and 2 Backs, red & green. AU, 3
Uncut Pair VF-XF\$35  F-1227 CU, CT rev\$35; CU GEM\$100  5¢ F-1236 AU\$45  F-1238 VG\$5; XF\$16; AU\$30; CU, CT\$35; CU\$45; CU GEM\$75  F-1239 CU, CT\$45; CU\$60  10¢ F-1251 AU\$60; CU\$80  F-1253 VG\$18; AU\$50  F-1254 CU, minor age\$80  F-1255 XF\$18; AU\$30; CU, pinhole\$25; CU\$40  F-1256 CU, CT\$40  25¢ F-1291 VG\$10	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25  50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38  SPECIMENS  5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back & Front\$20  F-1232SP NM B & F. AU\$50  10¢ F-1244SP NM Front only AU\$15  50¢ F-1314SP NM B & F AU\$75  3¢ F-1226,7 Wide Margin Back only CU, with a number of microscopic pinholes\$20  3¢ F-1227SP NM B & F. AU, tiny hole in front\$25  25¢ F-1291,4 NM. Front and 2 Backs, red & green. AU, 3 pieces\$120
Uncut Pair VF-XF \$35 F-1227 CU, CT rev \$35; CU GEM \$100  5	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25  50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38  SPECIMENS  5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back & Front\$20  F-1232SP NM B & F. AU\$50  10¢ F-1244SP NM Front only AU\$15  50¢ F-1314SP NM B & F AU\$75  3¢ F-1226,7 Wide Margin Back only CU, with a number of microscopic pinholes\$20  3¢ F-1227SP NM B & F. AU, tiny hole in front\$25  25¢ F-1291,4 NM. Front and 2 Backs, red & green. AU, 3 pieces\$120  15¢ F-1272SP Front only, cut down from wide margin note. Never
Uncut Pair VF-XF\$35 F-1227 CU, CT rev\$35; CU GEM\$100  5	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25  50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38  SPECIMENS  5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back & Front\$20  F-1232SP NM B & F. AU\$50  10¢ F-1244SP NM Front only AU\$15  50¢ F-1314SP NM B & F AU\$75  3¢ F-1226,7 Wide Margin Back only CU, with a number of microscopic pinholes\$20  3¢ F-1227SP NM B & F. AU, tiny hole in front\$25  25¢ F-1291,4 NM. Front and 2 Backs, red & green. AU, 3 pieces\$120  15¢ F-1272SP Front only, cut down from wide margin note. Never mounted. Ch. AU, with one corner fold\$150
Uncut Pair VF-XF \$35 F-1227 CU, CT rev \$35; CU GEM \$100  5	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25  50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38  SPECIMENS  5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back & Front\$20  F-1232SP NM B & F. AU\$50  10¢ F-1244SP NM Front only AU\$15  50¢ F-1314SP NM B & F AU\$75  3¢ F-1226,7 Wide Margin Back only CU, with a number of microscopic pinholes\$20  3¢ F-1227SP NM B & F. AU, tiny hole in front\$25  25¢ F-1291,4 NM. Front and 2 Backs, red & green. AU, 3 pieces\$120  15¢ F-1272SP Front only, cut down from wide margin note. Never mounted. Ch. AU, with one corner fold\$150  F-1272SP Front. Wide Margin GEM\$240
Uncut Pair VF-XF \$35 F-1227 CU, CT rev \$35; CU GEM \$100  5	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25  50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38  SPECIMENS  5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back & Front\$20  F-1232SP NM B & F. AU\$50  10¢ F-1244SP NM Front only AU\$15  50¢ F-1314SP NM B & F AU\$75  3¢ F-1226,7 Wide Margin Back only CU, with a number of microscopic pinholes\$20  3¢ F-1227SP NM B & F. AU, tiny hole in front\$25  25¢ F-1291,4 NM. Front and 2 Backs, red & green. AU, 3 pieces\$120  15¢ F-1272SP Front only, cut down from wide margin note. Never mounted. Ch. AU, with one corner fold\$150
Uncut Pair VF-XF \$35  F-1227 CU, CT rev \$35; CU GEM \$100  5	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25  50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38  SPECIMENS  5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back & Front\$20  F-1232SP NM B & F. AU\$50  10¢ F-1244SP NM Front only AU\$15  50¢ F-1314SP NM B & F AU\$75  3¢ F-1226,7 Wide Margin Back only CU, with a number of microscopic pinholes\$20  3¢ F-127SP NM B & F. AU, tiny hole in front\$25  25¢ F-1291,4 NM. Front and 2 Backs, red & green. AU, 3 pieces\$120  15¢ F-1272SP Front only, cut down from wide margin note. Never mounted. Ch. AU, with one corner fold\$150  F-1272SP Front. Wide Margin GEM\$240  15¢ Reverse. Green. Trimmed down from wide margin specimen.
Uncut Pair VF-XF \$35 F-1227 CU, CT rev \$35; CU GEM \$100  5	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25  50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38  SPECIMENS  5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back & Front\$20  F-1232SP NM B & F. AU\$50  10¢ F-1244SP NM Front only AU\$15  50¢ F-1314SP NM B & F. AU\$75  3¢ F-1226,7 Wide Margin Back only CU, with a number of microscopic pinholes\$20  3¢ F-1227SP NM B & F. AU, tiny hole in front\$25  25¢ F-1291,4 NM. Front and 2 Backs, red & green. AU, 3 pieces\$120  15¢ F-1272SP Front only, cut down from wide margin note. Never mounted. Ch. AU, with one corner fold\$150  F-1272SP Front. Wide Margin GEM\$240  15¢ Reverse. Green. Trimmed down from wide margin specimen. CU\$85  15¢ F-1274SP Front. Trimmed down from wide margin specimen. GEM\$200
Uncut Pair VF-XF \$35 F-1227 CU, CT rev \$35; CU GEM \$100  5	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25  50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38  SPECIMENS  5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back & Front\$20  F-1232SP NM B & F. AU\$50  10¢ F-1244SP NM Front only AU\$15  50¢ F-1314SP NM B & F. AU\$75  3¢ F-1226,7 Wide Margin Back only CU, with a number of microscopic pinholes\$20  3¢ F-1227SP NM B & F. AU, tiny hole in front\$25  25¢ F-1291,4 NM. Front and 2 Backs, red & green. AU, 3 pieces\$120  15¢ F-1272SP Front only, cut down from wide margin note. Never mounted. Ch. AU, with one corner fold\$150  F-1272SP Front. Wide Margin GEM\$240  15¢ Reverse. Green. Trimmed down from wide margin specimen. CU\$85  15¢ F-1274SP Front. Trimmed down from wide margin specimen. GEM\$200  15¢ Reverses. Red. Trimmed down margins. Design nipped at right.
Uncut Pair VF-XF \$35 F-1227 CU, CT rev \$35; CU GEM \$100  5	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25  50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38  SPECIMENS  5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back & Front\$20  F-1232SP NM B & F. AU\$50  10¢ F-1244SP NM Front only AU\$15  50¢ F-1314SP NM B & F AU\$75  3¢ F-1226,7 Wide Margin Back only CU, with a number of microscopic pinholes\$20  3¢ F-1227SP NM B & F. AU, tiny hole in front\$25  25¢ F-1291,4 NM. Front and 2 Backs, red & green. AU, 3 pieces\$120  15¢ F-1272SP Front only, cut down from wide margin note. Never mounted. Ch. AU, with one corner fold\$150  F-1272SP Front. Wide Margin GEM\$240  15¢ Reverse. Green. Trimmed down from wide margin specimen. CU\$85  15¢ F-1274SP Front. Trimmed down from wide margin specimen. GEM\$200  15¢ Reverses. Red. Trimmed down margins. Design nipped at right. Unusual dry print\$40
Uncut Pair VF-XF \$35 F-1227 CU, CT rev \$35; CU GEM \$100  5	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25  50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38  SPECIMENS  5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back & Front\$20  F-1232SP NM B & F. AU\$50  10¢ F-1244SP NM Front only AU\$15  50¢ F-1314SP NM B & F AU\$75  3¢ F-1226,7 Wide Margin Back only CU, with a number of microscopic pinholes\$20  3¢ F-1227SP NM B & F. AU, tiny hole in front\$25  25¢ F-1291,4 NM. Front and 2 Backs, red & green. AU, 3 pieces\$120  15¢ F-1272SP Front only, cut down from wide margin note. Never mounted. Ch. AU, with one corner fold\$150  F-1272SP Front. Wide Margin GEM\$240  15¢ Reverse. Green. Trimmed down from wide margin specimen. CU\$85  15¢ F-1274SP Front. Trimmed down from wide margin specimen. GEM\$200  15¢ Reverses. Red. Trimmed down margins. Design nipped at right. Unusual dry print\$40  Red. Wide margins, AU, faint fold\$100
Uncut Pair VF-XF \$35 F-1227 CU, CT rev \$35; CU GEM \$100  5	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25  50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38  SPECIMENS  5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back & Front\$20  F-1232SP NM B & F. AU\$50  10¢ F-1244SP NM Front only AU\$15  50¢ F-1314SP NM B & F AU\$75  3¢ F-1226,7 Wide Margin Back only CU, with a number of microscopic pinholes\$20  3¢ F-1227SP NM B & F. AU, tiny hole in front\$25  25¢ F-1291,4 NM. Front and 2 Backs, red & green. AU, 3 pieces\$120  15¢ F-1272SP Front only, cut down from wide margin note. Never mounted. Ch. AU, with one corner fold\$150  F-1272SP Front. Wide Margin GEM\$240  15¢ Reverse. Green. Trimmed down from wide margin specimen. CU\$85  15¢ F-1274SP Front. Trimmed down from wide margin specimen. GEM\$200  15¢ Reverses. Red. Trimmed down margins. Design nipped at right. Unusual dry print\$40
Uncut Pair VF-XF \$35  F-1227 CU, CT rev \$35; CU GEM \$100  5	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25  50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38  SPECIMENS  5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back & Front\$20  F-1232SP NM B & F. AU\$50  10¢ F-1244SP NM Front only AU\$15  50¢ F-1314SP NM B & F AU\$75  3¢ F-1226,7 Wide Margin Back only CU, with a number of microscopic pinholes\$20  3¢ F-1227SP NM B & F. AU, tiny hole in front\$25  25¢ F-1291,4 NM. Front and 2 Backs, red & green. AU, 3 pieces\$120  15¢ F-1272SP Front only, cut down from wide margin note. Never mounted. Ch. AU, with one corner fold\$150  F-1272SP Front. Wide Margin GEM\$240  15¢ Reverse. Green. Trimmed down from wide margin specimen. CU\$85  15¢ F-1274SP Front. Trimmed down from wide margin specimen. GEM\$200  15¢ Reverses. Red. Trimmed down margins. Design nipped at right. Unusual dry print\$40  Red. Wide margins, AU, faint fold\$100  Red. Wide Margin Gem\$125
Uncut Pair VF-XF \$35  F-1227 CU, CT rev \$35; CU GEM \$100  5	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25  50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38  SPECIMENS  5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back & Front\$20  F-1232SP NM B & F. AU\$50  10¢ F-1244SP NM Front only AU\$15  50¢ F-1314SP NM B & F AU\$75  3¢ F-1226,7 Wide Margin Back only CU, with a number of microscopic pinholes\$20  3¢ F-1227SP NM B & F. AU, tiny hole in front\$25  25¢ F-1291,4 NM. Front and 2 Backs, red & green. AU, 3 pieces\$120  15¢ F-1272SP Front only, cut down from wide margin note. Never mounted. Ch. AU, with one corner fold\$150  F-1272SP Front. Wide Margin GEM\$240  15¢ Reverse. Green. Trimmed down from wide margin specimen. CU\$85  15¢ F-1274SP Front. Trimmed down from wide margin specimen. GEM\$200  15¢ Reverses. Red. Trimmed down margins. Design nipped at right. Unusual dry print\$40  Red. Wide margins, AU, faint fold\$100
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Uncut Pair VF-XF \$35 F-1227 CU, CT rev \$35; CU GEM \$100  5	F-1309 VF\$6; XF\$8; AU\$16; CU\$25  50¢ F-1381 VF\$10; XF-AU\$18; AU\$25; CU\$38  SPECIMENS  5¢ F-1231SP Narrow Margins (little to none!) AU Back & Front\$20  F-1232SP NM B & F. AU\$50  10¢ F-1244SP NM Front only AU\$15  50¢ F-1314SP NM B & F AU\$75  3¢ F-1226,7 Wide Margin Back only CU, with a number of microscopic pinholes\$20  3¢ F-1227SP NM B & F. AU, tiny hole in front\$25  25¢ F-1291,4 NM. Front and 2 Backs, red & green. AU, 3 pieces\$120  15¢ F-1272SP Front only, cut down from wide margin note. Never mounted. Ch. AU, with one corner fold\$150  F-1272SP Front. Wide Margin GEM\$240  15¢ Reverse. Green. Trimmed down from wide margin specimen. CU\$85  15¢ F-1274SP Front. Trimmed down from wide margin specimen. GEM\$200  15¢ Reverses. Red. Trimmed down margins. Design nipped at right. Unusual dry print\$40  Red. Wide margins, AU, faint fold\$100  Red. Wide Margin Gem\$125  7-day return privilege. Ohio residents, add 4% sales tax. Orders under \$100 must include \$1 toward postage and handling.
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							0
	OBSOLETE CURREI	<b>UCA</b>		\$10.	Same. Leggett #20. Ink Erosion at		
	ODGOLL IL GOIIIILI	101		\$10.	Pres. Signature. R6	XF	\$69.00
	(Continued From July Issue)			\$10.	Same. Similar to Leggett #15 Except "At The Girard Bank		
MARYLAN	ID.				Phila." Written In.	Fine	\$39.00
			12 (2 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	\$10.	Same. Leggett #14	Fine+	\$8.00
		FINE	\$7.50	\$20.	Same. Leggett #21	VF	\$9.00
\$5. Same. S8	1831. Payable at the Maryland	VG	\$6.00	\$25.	Same. Leggett #26	Fine+	\$19.00
Savings I		V.C	60.50	\$50.	Same. Leggett #28	Fine	\$12.00
	[변경기::[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]	VG GOOD	\$9.50	\$100.	Same. Leggett #32	Fine	\$16.00
VI. Dank Of	Sansbury, 1654 5260	3000	\$9.50	75¢	Columbus Life & General Ins. Co.,		
MASSACH	USETTS				Columbus. Leggett #4	CU	\$12.00
		Cond.	Price	\$5.	Mississippi and Alabama Real		
10¢	Young's Hotel Y506 Boston	Fine	\$5.00		Estate Banking Co., Decatur.		
\$5.	Warren Bank, Danvers. Aug. 1,				Leggett #4 Part of Corner Missing.	AU	\$19.00
	1860 Red Five	Fine	\$16.00	50∉	County of Jefferson, Fayette.	AU	319.00
\$2.	Merchants Bank, Newburyport.	COPEC C	20000000	2000.F	Leggett #5.	AU	\$18.00
	1852	VG	\$10.00	\$2.	Mississippi & Tennessee RR Co.		
<b>\$</b> 5.	Adams Bank, North Adams. A54	N/C	67.00		Grenada. LEggett #16	VG	\$22.00
01	1861 Corner Repair	VG	\$7.00	\$2.	Mississippi Central RR Co., Holly		022.00
\$1.	Hampshire Bank, Northhampton. 1820	Fine	\$18.00		Springs. Leggett #22	G/VG	\$4.00
\$1.	Northampton Bank. May 25, 1863	rine	\$10.00	10¢	Mobile & Ohio RR Co., Macon,		
91.	Washington & Franklin	VG	\$13.00		Leggett #2	VG+	\$30.00
\$5.	Berkshire Bank, Pittsfield, 1806		\$15.00	\$50.	Planters Bank of the State of		
	B238	Fine	\$19.00		Miss., Natchez. Leggett #67		
5,10,25,50€	David Cowell, Ship Chandlery.				Monticello Written In.	VG	\$39.00
	Provincetown, 1862	XF Set	\$39.00	\$20.	Bank of Port Gibson, Leggett #5	0.000	42/10/2004
20∉	Mount Pleasant Apothecary Store,			10/	Stained	VG	\$69.00
	Roxbury, 1863. M508	AU	\$6.50	10¢	Southern RR Co., Vicksburg.		
\$1.50	Roxbury Bank. 1838 Serial #22				Leggett #29 Corner Missing.	VG	\$15.00
92202222223	Rare Denomination.	Fine	\$39.00	\$3.	Repaired. Same. Leggett #36	VG	\$15.00 \$18.00
10,15,25¢	D.J. Bartlett, Chicopee Bank,	m: 0	417.00	50¢	Ruhman & Co. Cents Furnishings.	, 0	310.00
	Springfield. Nov. 1, 1862	Fine Set	\$17.00		127 Washington St., Vicksburg.		
MICHIGAN	N.				No Date.	XF	\$25.00
\$1.	Bank of Washtenaw, Ann Arbor.						
	W144	VGF	\$5.00	MISSOUR			
\$2.	Same. W155	VF	\$7.00	\$20.	Bank of the State of Missouri,		
\$2.	Same. W153	AU	\$7.00		Palmyra. 12 Aug. 1833. Very	01110	
\$5.	Same. W178	AU	\$8.00	e =	Rare. Small Holes, Repair.	G/VG	\$79.00
\$1.	Bank of Clinton. C380 Michigan		09769	\$5.	Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis RR Co. 1859	XF	\$19.00
**	Removed.	Fine	\$9.00	\$10.	Same. 1860 Small Punch Hole.	XF	\$17.00
\$3.	Same. C3383 MIchigan Removed.	G/VG	\$9.00				01/100
\$10. \$10.	Bank of Manchester. M127 Merchants & Mechanics Bank of	Fine	\$7.00	NEBRASK	A		
310.	Monroe, M209	AU	\$21.00	\$1.	Bank of Desoto, D121	CU	\$10.00
\$3.	Bank of Chippeway, Soulte de	110	\$21.00	\$3.	Same. D160	CU	\$24.00
0.51	St. Marie. 1838. Paper Eroded			\$1.	Bank of Florence, F601	CU	\$10.00
	at Pres. Signature.	Fine	\$13.00	\$2.	Same. F065	CU	\$12.00
\$1.	Tecumseh Bank. T230	CU	\$10.00	<b>\$</b> 5.	Same, F613	CU	\$11.00
\$5.	Same. T237	XF	\$10.00	\$3. \$5.	City of Omaha. C126 Same. C131	CU VF	\$23.00 \$15.00
				33.	Same. C131	* *	313.00
MINNESO	크리크			NEW HAM	PSHIRE		
\$1.	Treasurer of the State of Minn.,			\$1.	Farming Bank, F88	CU	\$12.00
	St. Paul. 1858 Rarity 6. Tape	P1	650.00	3¢	A.J. Tebbetts, Manchester. Jan. 1,		
	Repair.	Fine	\$59.00		1863 (piece missing)	Good	\$7.00
MISSISSIP	DI				TO BE CONTINUED		
\$20.	State of Miss. CR#3B	Fine	\$17.00	00000000			
\$10.	Same. CR#4B	Fine	\$17.00		G INSTRUCTIONS		included
\$10.	Same. CR#30	VF	\$6.00		rial guaranteed as described. Seven d s mailed insured at no extra cost.	ay return	included.
\$3.	Same. CR#42	CU	\$19.00		lls will reserve notes. 6-10 PM EST of	nlv.	
\$2.	Same. CR#43	XF	\$10.00		rders and cashiers checks preferred.	,	
50¢	Same, CR#45	XF	\$9.00	The Contract of the Contract o		1 11	nosa u mose tos
\$5.	Same, CR#50 Hole Cancel.	Fine	\$8.00	WANTED: A	All obsolete currency, large type not	es and all	nationals.
\$5.	Mississippi & Alabama RR Co.,						
	Brandon. Payable at the Girard	CU	614.00	ADA	MAND CHAN	K	ID
es	Bank, Phila. Leggett #9.	CU G/VG	\$14.00 \$12.00	MI	MAND SHAN	17,	oil.
\$5. \$10.	Same. Leggett #13 Same.Similar to Leggett #17,	0,10	912.00			14	
910.	17 Except "Their Banking House			BC	X 233, LUTHERVILLE, N	0.41	/
	in Brandon' Written In.				301-666-7369 EVENINGS	ONLY	
	Rarity 7	Fine	\$75.00				
	III 55						

# E money mart

Paper Money will accept classified advertising from members only on a basis of 5¢ per word, with a minimum charge of \$1.00. The primary purpose of the ads is to assist members in exchanging, buying, selling, or locating specialized material and disposing of duplicates. Copy must be non-commercial in nature. Copy must be legibly printed or typed, accompanied by prepayment made payable to the Society of Paper Money Collectors, and reach the Editor, Doug Watson, Box 127, Scandinavia, WI 54977 by the 10th of the month preceding the month of issue (i.e., Dec. 10, 1976 for Jan. 1977 issue). Word count: Name and address will count for five words. All other words and abbreviations, figure combinations and initials counted as separate words. No check copies. 10% discount for four or more insertions of the same copy. Sample ad and word count:

WANTED: CONFEDERATE FACSIMILES by Upham for cash or trade for FRN block letters, \$1 SC, U.S. obsolete. John Q. Member, 000 Last St., New York, N.Y. 10015.

(22 words; \$1; SC; U.S.; FRN counted as one word each)

RADAR AND REPEATER Notes Wanted: ( need many different Blocks, specially star notes. Will buy or trade. \$1 and \$2 FRN's only. All letters answered. Bob Azpiazu, Jr., P.O. Box 1433, Hialiah, Florida 33011 (76)

WANTED: STOCK CERTIFICATES and bonds-all types-any quantity. Please write-I'm eager to buy! Ken Prag, Box 431PM, Hawthorne, California 90250 (74)

NEW JERSEY OBSOLETE (Broken Bank) notes, sheets, scrip and checks wanted for my collection. I have some duplicates for trade. John J. Merrigan Jr., 2 Alexandria Drive, East Hanover, N.J. 07936 (79)

WANTED DELAWARE LARGE and small size National Bank Notes also Lazy Two's any state. Write with full description and price, or trade interest. All inquiries answered. S.C. Michaels, P.O. Box 571, Quakertown, PA 18951 (71)

WANTED: NEW HAMPSHIRE Colonial, Obsolete and Nationals. Also Second Charter \$100 National from any state. Will buy or trade my Vermont Nationals, General Kenneth Stiles, Orford, NH 03777

MISSOURI CURRENCY WANTED: Large-size Nationals, obsolete notes and bank checks from St. Louis, Maplewood, Clayton, Manchester, Luxemburg, Carondelet and St. Charles, Ronald Horstman, Rt. 2, Gerald, MO 63037 (74)

WANTED: GEORGIA OBSOLETE currency, scrip. Will pay fair prices. Especially want—city, county issues, Atlanta Bank, Bank of Athens, Ga., R.R. Banking, Bank of Fulton, Bank of Darien, Pigeon Roost Mining, Monroe R.R. Banking, Bank of Hawkinsville, La Grange Bank, Bank of Macon, Central Bank Miledgeville, Ruckersville Banking Co., Bank of St. Marys, Bank of U.S., Central R.R., Marine Bank, Cotton Planters Bank. Many other issues wanted. Please write for list. I will sell duplicates. Claud Murphy, Jr., Box 921, Decatur, GA 30031.

MORMON-SCOUT-OLD newspapers-documents wanted. Large quantities only. Harry L. Strauss, Jr., Box 321, Peekskill, NY 10566 (74)

LOW NUMBERED \$5 FRN 1974 Block F-D. All notes CU and under F00000200D. Would like to trade for my wants. Bob Azpiazu, Jr., P.O. Box 1433, Hialeah, Florida 33011 (75)

WANTED WELLS FARGO 2nd competitor banks, fiscal documents, Certificates of Deposit, Bills of Exchange, Sight Drafts, checks. Anything to do with California gold rush. Steve Meier, 135 E. Lomita Blvd., Carson, CA 90745 (73)

LARGE STAR NOTES wanted: F-92, F-119, F-120, F-257, F-303, F-321, F-322, any Gold Certificate★B. Doug Murray, 326 Amos Avenue, Portage, Michigan 49081 (71)

SMALL STAR NOTES wanted: Any with eight (8) identical digits, any \$2 FRN with serial 00000474. Doug Murray, 326 Amos Avenue, Portage, Michigan 49081 (71)

COLORADO AND CHICAGO area 1929 nationals wanted. Have over 200 nationals (large and small) to trade or will buy. Send for lists. John Parker, P.O. Box 3004, Denver, Colorado 80201 (71)

WANTED: NEW YORK and Puerto Rico 1929 National Bank Notes small size. Will buy, or trade gold coins, and 1932-D and S-25¢. Walter Siegel, 31-45 70 St., Jackson Hgts, NY 11370 (74)

SMALL SIZE NATIONALS wanted. Any state. Write first, all letters answered. Frank Bennett, 6480 NW 22 Court, Margate, FL 33063 (72)

FRACTIONAL TYPE NOTES wanted in superb condition; 1st and 2nd issues, Spinners, Fessenden, Justice and Meredith, green seal. Henry Schlesinger, 415 East 52nd St., New York, NY 10022 (73)

OLD STOCK CERTIFICATES! Catalog plus 3 beautiful certificates \$2. Also eager to buy any quantity. Ken Prag, Box 531PM, Burlingame, California 94010 (80)

CURRENCY MAIL BID, (Monthly) Nationals, Large, Small, Types Large. Over 200 notes. Many C.U.'s. Write for List. ANA. SPMC. PMCM. Ed's Crrrency, Box 7295, Louisville, KY 40207 (74)

WANTED PAPER MONEY MAGAZINE. Need one copy of Issue No. 3, Vol. #3 (Spring, 1964). C. Dale Lyon, P.O. Box #1207, Salina, Kansas. 67401

FREE PRICE LIST of U.S. obsolete banknotes and merchants scrip. Charles E. Straub, P.O. Box 200, Columbia, CT 06237. (71)

STOCK CERTIFICATES, BONDS, U.S., foreign. 1 to 1,000,000 wanted. Describe, give quantity available, asking price. Clinton Hollins, Box 112, Dept. J24, Springfield, VA 22150 (75)

STOCK CERTIFICATES, 12 different \$2.95, 50 different \$14.95. Old checks, 24 different \$2.90, 100 different \$14.90. List 25\(\xi\). Hollins, Box 112, Dept. J23, Springfield, VA 22150 (75)

8-PAGE price-list \$1. Wanted to buy or trade CU or circulated short-run FRN serials over 99840000 also \$2 stars and error notes. James Seville, Drawer 866, Statesville, NC 28677 (73)

WANTED: Books, auction catalogs, documents, back issues of "Paper Money" and other publications related to US Large, Small, Fractional and Obsolete currency. Also interested in purchasing various US Banknotes. Write to Jerry Lewicki, Box 372M, Rochester, New York 14602.

WANTED: PINE TREE auction catalogs and prices realized. Altman-Haffner 4-28-75, Elizabeth Morton 10-18-75, John Carter Brown 5-22-76. Write and advise condition and price. S. Chapman., 28 Riverside Ave., Red Bank, NJ 07701.

WANTED: Xerox copies, or full-size photographs; notes of S.W. & W.A. Torrey, dated 1861. Will compensate for same. Quantities needed for basic research project. W.S. Dewey, 11B Snowberry Lane, Whiting, NJ 08759 (72)

WANTED OBSOLETE CURRENCY of the Merchants and Planters Bank of Savannah, Georgia. Please describe and price in first letter. Gary Hacker, 2710 Overhill Road, Pekin, IL 61554 (73)

WANTED DELAWARE LARGE and small size National Bank Notes also Lazy Two's any state. Write with full description and price, or trade interest. All inquiries answered. S.C. Michaels, P.O. Box 27, Maple Glen, PA 19091 (71)

CONFEDERATE NOTES AND BONDS, Southern States and Obsolete notes for sale. Our latest list available for large SASE. We want to buy also! Ann & Hugh Shull, 246 McDonnel Sq., Biloxi, MS 39531 (73)

WANTED: Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi and Exchange Bank of Virginia obsolete notes. Will buy or trade. Describe and price in first letter. George Fuderer, Apt. 102, 6116 Breezewood Dr., Greenbelt, MD 20770

WANTED: GILLESPIE NATIONAL BANK, Gillespie, Illinois, Charter Number 7903 notes. Large or small size, any denomination, any condition. Robert Gillespie, 433 Surrey Dr., Lancaster, PA 17601 (73)

WANTED: CONFEDERATE CURRENCY. I am an active buyer who appreciates fine quality material. I am also very interested in purchasing Slave Bills of Sale and other related documents. Wayne T.Hahn, 2719 Morris Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10468 (75)

WANTED BADLY, the following back issues of "Paper Money"; whole numbers 1 through 13, also number 16. Please price and I'll let you know. Claud Murphy Jr., Box 921, Decatur, GA 30031.

WANTED: State of Georgia Criswell #9 and #10. Pay minimum of \$300.00 each for fine condition. More for higher grades. Also can use #16, #17, and #20. Always interested in better Georgia material. Claud Murphy Jr., Box 921, Decatur, GA 30031.

WANT TOMS RIVER NEW JERSEY: The Union Bank. Also other Toms River Obsoletes, Nationals, scrip, and checks before 1930. Will buy or trade. Bob Mitchell, 2606 Lindell Street, Silver Spring, Maryland, 20902.

#### DO IT NOW

Members are urged to fill out and return the dues notice that is inserted with this issue. Please do it right away so you don't forget.



#### WANTED KANSAS NATIONALS



#### TYPE NOTES WANTED

Any Original Series \$10 V.G. or better pay	. 700
Any Original Series \$20 V.G. or better pay	
Any Series of 1875 \$50 V.G. or better pay	
Any Series of 1875 \$100 V.G. or better pay .	
Any Brown Back \$100 V.G. or better pay	
Any 1882 Dated Back \$50 V.G. or better pay	
Any 1929 Type II \$50 V.G. or better pay	

#### CHARTER NUMBERS WANTED

We will pay \$350 for any of the following Charter Numbers, any type in VG or better.

#1448	#3066	#3521	#3706	#3833	#6326
#1732	#3090	#3524	#3726	#3835	#6333
#1828	#3108	#3531	#3737	#3844	#6392
#1838	#3148	#3542	#3745	#3852	#7218
#1913	#3194	#3559	#3748	#3853	#7412
#1927	#3199	#3563	#3751	#3861	#7535
#1957	#3213	#3564	#3756	#3880	#8107
#2001	#3249	#3567	#3758	#3888	#8308
#2192	#3265	#3569	#3759	#3900	#8339
#2427	#3277	#3577	#3769	#3928	#8357
#2538	#3360	#3594	#3775	#3963	#8525
#2640	#3384	#3596	#3776	#3970	#8974
#2809	#3386	#3612	#3787	#3992	#9097
#2879	#3394	#3630	#3790	#4032	#10902
#2954	#3431	#3649	#3791	#4036	#11047
#2973	#3440	#3657	#3795	#4150	#11154
#2990	#3443	#3658	#3803	#4288	#11887
#3002	#3473	#3667	#3805	#4317	#14163
#3018	#3509	#3695	#3807	#4619	"- 1100
#3035	#3512	#3703	#3812	#6072	

There are many other Kansas Nationals that we are interested in other than those listed above. If you have any Kansas Nationals for sale, please write giving the charter number, type and Friedberg numbers. Please price all notes in your first correspondence as we will not make offers. If you are selling rare Kansas Nationals elsewhere you are not getting top dollar.

We Also Want Uncut Sheets of Kansas Nationals



#### JOE FLYNN

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# Stanley Gibbons have something to tempt the most discerning collector.



Stanley Gibbons Currency are the world's leading specialists in paper money and experts on coins of all periods.

Call in at our showrooms and view at your leisure our large stocks which include banknotes from almost

every country of the world together with some of the most ancient and beautiful coins ever produced.
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Alternatively write for literature and latest price lists.

# STANLEY GIBBONS CURRENCY LIMITED 395 STRAND LONDON, WC2R OLX.

I am interested in Coins/Banknotes (delete not ap	plicable). I am especially interested in	
Name (BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE)		
Street	City	
State	Zip	PN

ARE YOU ON OUR MAILING LIST?

# **COLONIAL PAPER MONEY**

& COINS

WE OFFER: A BIMONTHLY MAIL BID SALE
A FIXED PRICE LIST
COMMISSION AGENT AT AUCTIONS

WE SOLICIT YOUR WANTS, WE WILL BUY COLLECTIONS



Address your inquiries to

# Ed. Leventhal % J. J. Teaparty

MEMBER P.N.G. ANA SPMC

43 BROMFIELD ST

**BOSTON MA 02108** 

## LARGE SIZE CURRENCY

LEGA	L TENDERS		F-107	Ch CU	\$475	F-237	Ch CU	\$32.50	FEDER	AL RESE	RVE
F-16	CU	\$295	F-112	VF	\$115	F-238	Ch CU	\$38.50	F-753	Circ	\$55
F-18	CU	\$275	F-120	VG	\$50	F-238	AU	\$18.50	F-754	Circ	\$55
F-29	Ch CH	\$140	F-122	F	\$65	F-242	Ch CU	\$525	F-756	Circ	\$55
F-40	Unc	\$100	F-122	VF	\$75	F-245	VF	\$235	F-761	Circ	\$65
F-40	AU	\$70				F-250	VG/F	\$30	F-767	CU	\$175
F-52	CU	\$175	SILVE	R CERTIF	ICATES	F-253	VG/F	\$30	F-773	Circ	\$75
F-56	CU	\$175	F-215	Ch CU	\$275	F-258	CU	\$195			
F-60	Ch CU	\$75	F-217	Ch CU	\$295	F-258	VG	\$25	NATIO	NAL CUR	RENCY
F-60	AU	\$40	F-218	Ch CU	\$295	F-262	CU Sm Sta	in	Penn O	rig Ser #67	75
F-60	XF	\$30	F-219	Ch CU			on Margin	\$1100		\$10 VF 5	350
F-64	Ch CU	\$350		Scarce	\$375	F-273	XF	\$100	Conn 1	875 Ctr 1	165
F-82	CU	\$200	F-224	AU	\$125	F-280	VG	\$50		\$10 VF	\$300
F-86	VG Rare	\$65	F-225	XF	\$95	F-281	VF	\$85	N.Y. 1	882 Ctr 26	808
F-91	Ch CU	\$75	F-226	Ch CU	\$85	F-282	F	\$85		\$5 DB F	\$175
F-96	F/VF	\$225	F-233	AU	\$20				N.Y. 1	902 CRT 5	5137
F-99	VF Rare	\$295	F-236	VF	\$12.50					\$20 F \$7	75

Choice CU Type Notes WANTED

Orders under \$100 add postage. Satisfaction guaranteed 5 day return privilege. All notes kept in bank vault.

LOU RASERA

SPMC

**BOX 911** 

GLEN ROCK, N.J. 07542

# New Jersey **National Bank Currency** MARTCA

We are interested in small and large nationals of these towns in Bergen county:

Allendale Bergenfield Bogota Carlstadt Cliffside Park Closter Dumont

Engelwood

Edgewater

Fairview

Fort Lee

Garfield Glen Rock Hackensack Hillsdale Leonia

Little Ferry Lodi Lyndhurst North Arlington Palisades Park Park Ridge

Ridgefield Ridgefield Park Ridgewood Rutherford

Ramsey Teaneck Tenafly Westwood

Wyckoff West Englewood

#### Eastern Coin Exchange Inc.



**ANA LM 709** PH. 201-342-8170

72 Anderson Street

Hackensack, N.J. 07601

## WANTED

1. D. C. Obsolete Currency

2. Small Size Currency with Serial numbers 00000081, 00000082, 00000084

3. Also wanted D. C. Nationals

4. Buying Maryland Colonial Notes

# Julian Leidman

8439 Georgia Avenue, Silver Springs, Md. 20910

(301) 385-8467

# georgia obsolete currency wanted

The following is a partial wantlist of Georgia currency wanted for my collection. I will pay fair and competitive prices for any Georgia notes. If you have Georgia currency for sale, please write, or send for my offer. Any material sent for offer, held until my check is accepted or refused.

GRIFFIN

City Council of Griffin, any note. County of Spaulding, any note. Exchange Bank, any note.

Bank. any note. CONTEMPORARY COUNTERFEITS.

Monroe R.R. & Banking Co. (Branch), any

HAMILTON

Harris County (HAMILTON NOT ON NOTES), any note.

HARTWELL

Hart County, any note.

HAWKINSVILLE

Agency Planters Bank (Scrip), any note. Bank of Hawkinsville, any note. Pulaski County, any note.

JACKSON

Butts County, any note.

JONESBORO'

Clayton County, any note. **IEFFERSONTON** 

(Scrip), any note.

LA FAYETTE

Western & Atlantic R.R., any note.

LA GRANGE

La Grange Bank, any note,-DON'T WANT "RECONSTRUCTIONS."

claud murphy, jr.

LUMPKIN

Stewart County, any note.

FORSYTHE

County of Monroe, any note. Monroe R.R. & Banking Co., (Branch), any note.

FORT GAINES

Fort Gaines, any note.

FORT VALLEY

Agency Planters Bank (Scrip), any note.

GAINESVILLE

City of Gaineville, any note,

GEORGETOWN

John N. Webb, any note.

GREENSBOROUGH

D.B. Lanford, any note. BANK OF THE STATE OF GA (BRANCH)

(RARE) Pay high, any note. BANK OF GREENSBOROUGH, any note.

GREENVILLE

County of Merriwether, any note.

GRIFFIN

City Council of Griffin, any note. County of Spaulding, any note.

Exchange Bank, any note. Bank, any Interior

CONTEMPORARY COUNTERFEITS. Monroe R.R. & Banking Co. (Branch), any

HAMILTON

Harris County (HAMILTON NOT ON NOTES), any note.

BOX 921

HARTWELL

Hart County, any note.

HAWKINSVILLE

Agency Planters Bank (Scrip), any note. Bank of Hawkinsville, any note.

Pulaski County, any note

JACKSON

Butts County, any note.

JONESBORO'

Clayton County, any note.

**JEFFERSONTON** 

(Scrip), any note.

LA FAYETTE

Western & Atlantic R.R., any note.

LA GRANGE

La Grange Bank, any note.-DON'T WANT "RECONSTRUCTIONS."

LUMPKIN

Stewart County, any note.

Bank of Macon, any note, especially notes payable at Branch in

Bank of Middle Georgia, any note.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GA. (BRANCH), (RARE) pay high, any note.

BILL OF EXCHANGE (Issued from Charleston S.C.) any note, especially signed. Central R.R. & Banking Co. (Branch), any

note. City Council of Macon, any note.

City of Macon, any note.

Commercial Bank, any note.

D. Dempsey, any note.

Exchange Bank (1893), any note.

Member of the ANA for 18 years, No. 31775.

DECATUR, GEO. 30031 PHONE (404) 876-7160 After 5:30 EST

# U.S. PAPER MONEY LARGE SIZE

		LEG	AL TENDER NOTES	F-237	\$1	CU	
F-16	\$1	AU+	Soft corners, light corner fold\$219.00	F-238	\$1	CU	
F-17	\$1	VF		F-268	\$5	F	Well centered, light ink traces
F-36	\$1	AU					front and back 165.00
F-38	81	AU		F-269	\$5	F	
F-41	\$2	VG		F-274	\$5	VF	140.00
F-51	\$2	CU	Well centered, aging at margins . 135.00	F-278	\$5	EF+	
F-88	\$5	AU	Bright, small back spot 45.00				
F-91	\$5	AU+	Full margins, bright 45.00			01	OLD GERMIEIGAMES
F-122	\$10	CU		GOLD CERTIFICATES			OLD CERTIFICATES
1-122	310		Bright and choice 390,00	F-1173	\$10	AU+	Well centered 90.00
		SILV	ER CERTIFICATES	F-1173	\$10	VG	
F-224	\$1	EF		F-1180	\$20	F	
F-224	\$1	VG		F-1181	\$20	F	
F-235	\$1	AU	Bright, full margins 28.00	F-1187	\$20	AU	

# NATIONAL BANK NOTES

CALI	FORNIA		
\$20	1929	VF	San Francisco, Bank of America, Ch. #13044 \$ 32.50
\$20	1929	Abt, F	San Francisco, Bank of America, Ch. #13044 23.00
\$20	1882DB	F+	San Francisco, Wells Fargo Nevada N.B., Ch. #5105 (F-555) 249.00
DELA	WARE		AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE
\$5	1929-II	AU	Dover, First N.B., Ch. #1567.
			Bright and choice 180.00
ILLIN	NOIS		
\$1	Orig.	F±	Alton National Bank, Ch. #1428 (F-380) 325.00
\$100	1929	VF	Peoria, Commercial Merchants N.B., Ch. #3296, Serial D001212A 157.00
IOWA			4-1-1
\$50	1929	Abt. F	Winterset, First N.B., Ch. #2002, Serial F000162A 97.00
KAN	SAS		
\$1	1875	Abt. F	Emporia, First N.B., Ch. #1915
\$5	1929-II	CU	(F-383)
30	1929-11	CO	smudge 49.00
KEN	TUCKY		
\$5	1882VB	F+	Louisville, N.B. of Kentucky, Ch. #5312 (F-574) 249.00

MAS	SACHUSE	TTS	
\$10	1882DB	AU	Boston, National Shawmut Bank,
			Ch. # 5155 (F-545) 295.00
\$5	1929-II	VF	New Befford, Merchants N.B.,
			Ch. #799
\$5	1929-II	CU	Easthampton, First N.B., Ch. #428 . 42.00
NEW	YORK		19 - Anne Company (1964) - Marie Carlo (1964) - Mar
\$20	1929	CU	Cooperstown, First N.B., Ch. #280, 70.00
\$10	1929	AU	New York, Public N.B., Ch. 11034,
			close trim
\$20	1902RS	VG	New York, National City Bank,
			Ch. #1461 (F-648) 65.00
\$10	1929	EF	Elmira, First N.B., Ch. #149 29.00
\$20	1929-11	VF	Cortland, N.B. of Cortland,
			Ch. #2272 45.00
OHIC	)		
\$10	1929	CU	Toledo, First N.B., Ch. #91 27.00
\$20	1929	VF	Ashtabula, Marine N.B.,
			Ch. #4506

I would also like to purchase your National Bank Notes. Please write if you have material for sale. While I am buying all states I particularly need items from Oklahoma, Colorado, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Binghampton and Westchester County, New York and

# FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

F-1226 AU paper aging. 20.00 F-1253 AU+ choice 62 F-1226 EF 17.00 F-1255 CU 42 F-1226 VF 12.00 F-1255 CU 42 F-1227 CU close trim 55.00 F-1256 AU+ choice 27 F-1227 F 14.00 F-1259 AU+ choice 29 F-1261 AU 25 F-1261 AU 35 F-1264 AU 35 F-1265 EF 15 F-1266 AU+ 25 F-1266 AU+ 25 F-1266 AU+ 25 F-1230 EF pinholes 15.00 F-1266 AU+ 25 F-1230 F 8.00 F-1266 EF 16 F-1231 F 8.00 F-1266 EF 16 F-1232 CU close trim 38.00 F-1279 AU 55 F-1233 CU close trim 38.00 F-1279 AU 55 F-1234 AU+ choice 32.00 F-1283 CU close trim 55 F-1234 AU+ choice 32.00 F-1283 CU close trim 55 F-1238 AU+ choice 32.00 F-1283 CU close trim 66 F-1235 CU close trim 38.00 F-1285 CU close trim 66 F-1242 AU 52.00 F-1285 AU 30 F-1286 EF stants 5 F-1242 AU 4- 4- 4- 4- 4- 4- 4- 4- 4- 4- 4- 4- 4-		3	CENT NOTES	F.1251 CU	glue trace 45,00
F-1226 AU paper aging. 20,00 F-1253 AU+ choice 62 F-1226 EF 17,00 F-1255 CU 42 F-1227 V 12,00 F-1255 CU 42 F-1227 V 12,00 F-1255 AU+ choice 27 F-1227 V 12,00 F-1256 AU+ choice 29 F-1227 V 14,00 F-1256 AU+ choice 29 F-1261 AU 25 F-1270 CU 35,00 F-1264 AU+ 25 F-1280 CU 35,00 F-1264 AU+ margin chip 20 F-1230 AU+ 25,00 F-1266 AU+ 22 F-1230 EF piholes 15,00 F-1266 AU+ 22 F-1230 EF 11,00 F-1266 AU+ 25 F-1230 F 8,00 F-1266 AU+ 25 F-1231 F 8,00 F-1266 AU+ 25 F-1232 F 8,00 F-1268 AU+ 25 F-1233 F 8,00 F-1266 AU+ 25 F-1233 F 8,00 F-1266 AU+ 25 F-1234 CU chose trim 38,00 F-1279 AU+ 55 F-1233 CU chose trim 38,00 F-1279 AU 55 F-1233 EV small teat 15,00 F-1281 CU chose trim 55 F-1233 AU+ choice 32,00 F-1283 CU light prim 25 F-1238 AU+ choice 32,00 F-1283 CU light prim 25 F-1238 AU+ choice 32,00 F-1283 CU light prim 25 F-1238 AU+ choice 32,00 F-1285 CU close trim 66 F-1285 AU 30 F-1285 AU 40+ 40+ 40+ 40+ 40+ 40+ 40+ 40+ 40+ 40+	F 1226	AU+	525.00	F 1253 CU	70.00
F-1226 EF	F-1226	AU	paper aging, 20,00	F-1253 AU+	choice 62.00
F-1226 VF	F-1226	EE		F-1255 CU	42.00
F-1227 CU close trim 55.00 F-1256 VG 10 F-1227 F 14.00 F-1259 AU+ choice 29 F-1261 AU 25 F-1261 VF 17 F-1230 CU 35.00 F-1264 AU+ margin chip 20 F-1230 AU 19.00 F-1266 AU+ 25 F-1230 CF 11.00 F-1266 AU+ 35 F-1230 CF 11.00 F-1266 AU+ 35 F-1230 CF 11.00 F-1266 AU+ 35 F-1230 CF 11.00 F-1279 AU 55 F-1231 F 11.00 F-1281 CU close trim 55 F-1232 CU close trim 38.00 F-1279 AU 55 F-1233 AU+ choice 32.00 F-1283 CU light prim 25 F-1238 AU+ choice 32.00 F-1283 CU light prim 25 F-1238 AU+ choice 32.00 F-1285 CU close trim 66 F-1242 EF 18.00 F-1285 AU 39 F-1285 AU 39 F-1242 AU 52.00 F-1289 EF stants 5 F-1242 AU 52.00 F-1289 EF stants 5 F-1242 AU 52.00 F-1294 CU 4 F-1243 AU+ 14.00 F-1294 CU 4 F-1243 AU+ 23.00 F-1294 CU 4 F-1243 AU+ 23.00 F-1294 CU 4 F-1243 AU+ 23.00 F-1294 CU 4 F-1244 AU+ 1000 F-1294 CU 4 F-1244 AU+ 1000 F-1294 CU 4 F-1245 AU+ 23.00 F-1294 AU+ 1000 C 2	F-1226	VF		F-1255 AU+	choice
F-1227 F	F-1227	CU		F-1256 VG	
F-1230 CU	F-1227	1		1-1259 AU+	choice 29.00
F-1230 CU				F-1261 AU	25.00
F-1230 CU				E-1261 VE	17.00
F-1230 CU		5	CENT NOTES	F-1264 AU+	
F-1230 AU	F-1230	CU	35.00	F-1264 AU	margin chip 20:00
F-1230 AU	F-1230	AU+	25.00	F-1265 EF	15.00
F-1230 EF pinholes 15,00 F-1266 EF 16 F-1230 CF 11,00 F-1230 F 8,00 F-1231 F 9,00 F-1231 F 9,00 F-1232 CU close trim 38,00 F-1232 CU close trim 38,00 F-1279 AU 57 F-1232 CU close trim 38,00 F-1279 AU 57 F-1232 EF small teat 15,00 F-1281 CU close trim 57 F-1238 AU choice 32,00 F-1283 CU light prim 27 F-1238 AU close trim 25,00 F-1285 CU close trim 66 F-1245 AU 57 F-1242 AU 57 F-1244 AU 57 F-12	F-1230	AU		F-1266 AU+	22.00
F-12.30 F 8.00 F-1279 AU 605 F-1231 F 9.00 F-1279 AU 55 F-12.32 CU close trim 38.00 F-1279 AU 55 F-12.32 EF small teat, 15.00 F-1281 CU close trim 55 F-12.33 AU choice 32.00 F-1283 CU light prim 25 F-12.38 AU close trim 25.00 F-1284 AU 53 F-12.38 AU close trim 25.00 F-1285 CU close trim 65 F-12.35 AU 605 F-1285 CU close trim 65 F-12.35 AU 605 F-1285 CU close trim 65 F-12.35 AU	F-1230	EF		F-1266 EF	16.00
F-12.30 F	1-1230	CF		100	A ALEXA SAVEEN
F-1231 F 9,00 F-1279 AU 5 F-1232 CU close trim 38,00 F-1279 AU 5 F-1232 EF small teat, 15,00 F-1281 CU close trim 5 F-1238 AU+ choice 32,00 F-1283 CU light print 2 F-1238 AU close trim 25,00 F-1285 CU close trim 6 F-1285 AU 6 F-1286 AU 6 F-1286 AU 6 F-1287 AU 6 F-1288 A	F-1230	F	8.00		
F-1232 CU close from 55.00 F-1281 CU close from 55. F-1238 EF small frat, 15.00 F-1283 CU close from 25. F-1238 AU+ choice 32.00 F-1283 CU close from 6. F-1285 AU close from 6. F-1284 EF stants 5. F	F-1231	F	9,00		
F-1238 AU choice 32.00 F-1284 AU+ 55.00 F-1285 AU close trim 25.00 F-1284 AU+ 55.00 F-1285 AU 35.00 F-1285 AU+ 55.00 F-128	F-1232	CU	close trim 38.00		57.00
F-1238 AU+ choice 22.00 F-1284 AU+ 35 F-1238 AU close trim 25.00 F-1285 CU close trim 6-1285 AU 33 F-1242 AU 22.00 F-1289 EF stains 5-1284 EF	F-1232	EF	small tear 15.00		close 11101 37,000
F-1238 AU close trim 25.00 F-1284 AU+ 35 F-1235 CU close trim 3 F-1285 AU 33 F-1285 AU 33 F-1242 AU 22.00 F-1289 EF stants 5 F-1242 LF 18.00 F-1294 CU 4 F-1242 VF+ 14.00 F-1294 CU 4 F-1242 VF+ 23.00 F-1294 CU 4 F-1245 AU+ 23.00 F-1294 AU+ choice 2	E-1238	ALIA	charge 32.00		
F-1285 CU close trim 9- F-1285 AU 33 F-1285 AU 33 F-1242 AU 22.00 F-1289 EF stains 4- F-1242 EF 18.00 F-1294 CU 4 F-1242 VF+ 14.00 F-1294 CU 4 F-1243 AU+ 23.00 F-1294 AU+ choice 2				F-1284 AU+	
To CENT NOTES	1 -1 - 30	73.50	61136 11111 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	F-1285 CU	
F-1242 AU 22.00 F-1289 EF stams 4 F-1242 EF 18.00 F-1294 CU 4 F-1242 VF+ 14.00 F-1294 CU 4 F-1242 VF+ 23.00 F-1294 AU+ choice 2				F-1285 AU	39.00
F-1242 AU 22.00 F-1289 EF stains 4- F-1242 EF 18.00 F-1294 CU 4- F-1242 VF+ 14.00 F-1294 CU 4- F-1245 AU+ 23.00 F-1294 AU+ choice 2		1	0 CENT NOTES	F-1288 LF	st.mis
F-1242 EF 18,00 F-1294 CU 4 F-1242 VF+ 14,00 F-1294 CU 4 F-1245 AU+ 23,00 F-1294 AU+ choice 2	F-1242			F-1289 LF	stams 44.00
F-1242 VF+			18.00	F-1294 CU	47.00
F.1245 AU+			14.00	F-1294 CU	43.00
			23.00	F-1294 AU+	chaice 29,00
	7		19.00	F-1298 V1+	
F 1245 AU	F-1245	AC	A STATE AND A STATE OF THE STAT		

F-1307	AU.		F-1331 AU+	paper aging 25.00
F-1309 1		13.50	F-1347 CU	paper aging 67,00
F-1309 J	F#	9.00	F-1355 CU	paper aging, 67.00
			F-1368 CU	choice, close trim , 125.00
	50	CENT NOTES	F-1.374 VF	
		77,00	F-1376 AU	40.00
F-1312	AU+	58.00	1-1376 EF	
F-1317	AU+	paper aging 35.00	F-1379 AU	statu 38.00
F-1328 0	U	paper aging 94.00	F-1380 CU	50.00
F-1328	AU	57.00	F-1381 AU+	choice 29.00

Money orders will receive same day shipment. Any item which fails to fully satisfy may be returned within seven days for a full refund. Wisconsin residents should add 4% sales tax.

I would also like to buy and especially need choice 1st issue fractional without the monogram, material with the "1" and/or "a" design figures, and nice Justice and Spinner Notes. Please be in touch if you have items you would like to consider selling.

# KEVIN S. FOI

**BOX 589** 

MILWAUKEE, WI 53201

# \$1,000 Gold Certificate

Series of 1928

F-2407

Note has a partial bank stamp on reverse and grades X.F. \$1,300 or highest offer. Ten day return.

#### **Michael A. Tramte**

SPMC 4632

ANA LM 2093

2141 North 53rd Street, Milwaukee, WI 53208

Collector/Dealer Since 1935 SPMC #38

#### WANTED

Large-Size Wisconsin National Bank Notes

Universal Numismatics Corp.

FLOYD O JANNEY LM No. 415

P.O. BOX 443

RICHLAND CENTER, WI 53581

Society Certified Professional Numismatists



# **WANTED NEW JERSEY**

LARGE & SMALL SIZE NATIONAL BANK NOTES

Please Write with Description and Price
Please Include: Charter Number, Denomination,
Friedberg or Donlon No., Condition



ROBERT SPIC 4132 HEARN

Phone Evenings: (201) 488-2138 P O Box 233, Hackensack, N.J. 07602

## **CONFEDERATE CURRENCY**

BONDS 16 Different Bonds \$495.00; 13 CSA, 3 S.C. STATE Bonds. Write for list.

DEN	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1005	5	UNC \$130.00
	13	AU 22.50 EF 20.00 VF 17.50 FINE 12.50
	39	UNC 8.50 EF 750 VF 6.50 FINE 6.00
	49	AU 40.00
	56	UNC 30.00 AU 27.00
	65	UNC 7.50 AU 7.50 VF 6.50 FINE 6.00
505	8	UNC 22:50 AU 20:00 EF 17:50 VF 15:00
	14	EF 17.50 VF 15.00
	15	FINE+ c/c \$575.00 VF c/o/c, expertly repaired \$495.00
	16	EF c/c 35.00 VF c/c 25.00 FINE c/c 20.00
	57	UNC 30.00 AU 25.00 VF 17.50 VF c/c 10.00
	66	UNC 6.50 EF 5.50 VF 5.00
205	9	EF 17.50 VF 12.50 VG 7.50
	17	AU \$110.00 VF 90.00 FINE+ 80.00 EF \$100.00
	18	UNC 11.00 AU 9.00 VF 7.50 FINE 6.50 VG 5.00
	19	VF \$450.00 scarce, nice
		EF 8.50 VF 7.50
		VF 20.00 FINE c/c 7.50
	58	VF 9.50 FINE 7.50 AU c/c 9.50 EF c/c 8.00 VF c/c 6.50 FINE c/c 5.00
	67	UNC 4.00 EF 3.50 VF 3.00
105	10	F/VF 35.00
	22	VF 90.00 FINE+75.00 FINE 70.00
	23	FINE \$175.00 nice color
	26	AU 50.00, solid overprint
	26	FINE 27.50 VG 17.50 course lace T 26 FINE 27.50 fine lace
	29	VF 35.00 FINE 30.00
		VF 17.50 FINE 15.00
		AU 9.50 EF 8.00 VF 6.50
	59	EF 7.50 VF 6.00

68 UNC 3.50 EF 3.00 VF 2.50

#### DEN TYPE DESCRIPTION VF 90.00 FINE 75.00 VG 50.00 55 31 FINE \$175.00 VG/FINE, two inch tear repaired reverse 75.00 FINE c/o/c 15.00 EF 55.00 UNC c/c 50.00 FINE+ c/c 25.00 G/VG 15.00 EF 7.50 VF 6.50 T53 Error #385 Letters: C G VF \$125.00 EF 7.50 VF 6.00 UNC 3.50 EF 3.00 VF 2.50 UNC 30.00 AU 25.00 EF 20.00 FINE 12.50 VG 7.50 28 FINE+ 25.00 UNC 75.00 AU 45.00 FINE 25.00 VG 15.00 70 UNC 8.50 EF 7.50 15 VG 7.50 VG 15.00 GOOD 9.50 55 UNC close trim 20.00 VF 62 UNC 35.00 AU 27.50 EF 22.50 VF 17.50 FINE 12.50 UNC 9.00 AU 8.00 UNC 7.50 EF 5.50 VF 4.00 UNC 5.00 AU 4.00 EF 3.50 1865 CHEMIGLYPHIC BACKS printed from plates captured by a Union blockade ship \$10,000 Certificate of Deposit 8" x 6" VF 20.00 1861 Counterfeit Notes: 15 different-write for list. c/o/c = cut out cancel

- Orders placed within 30 days may deduct 10% from above regular prices.
- Place an order from this list and recieve a copy of the next price list.
- Please send WANT\_LIST of types needed (or list notes you have) condition desired?
- Some notes one only and subject to prior sale. Approvals on request.
- Enclose adequate postage and insurance (minimum 50d)
- Other price lists with 13d SASE: Obsolete and broken bank (indicate states of interest), and U.S. Fractional.

**Donald E. Embury** 

SPMC 3791

P. O. BOX 61,

WILMINGTON, CA 90748

# BANKNOTES ARE OUR BUSINESS

#### IF YOU ARE SELLING:

We are seriously interested in acquiring large size and scarcer small size United States paper money. We are interested in single items as well as extensive collections. We are especially in need of national bank notes and we also buy foreign paper money. If you have a collection which includes both paper money and coins, it may prove in your best financial interest to obtain a separate bid from us on your paper money as we deal exclusively and full time in paper money. We will fly to purchase if your holdings warrant.

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